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EUROPE.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of Parliament—Text of the Queen's Speech—Mediatorial Efforts with France and Germany—Spain—The Fisheries and Alabama Claims—The Greek and Chinese Massacres—Domestic Affairs—Vote by Ballot—Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Parliament reassembled today. The following is the Queen's speech delivered at the opening of the session:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: At an epoch of such moment to the future fortunes of Europe I am especially desirous to avail myself of your counsels.

EFFORTS TO RESTORE PEACE.

The war which broke out in the month of July, between France and Germany, has raged until within the last few days with unremitting and likewise with unexampled force, and its ravages may be renewed after but a few days more, unless moderation and forethought prevailing over all impediments shall sway the councils of both the parties whose well-being is so fatally concerned. At the time when you separated I promised a constant attention to the subject of neutral obligations, and I undertook to use my best endeavors to prevent the enlargement of the area of the war, and to contribute, if opportunity should offer, to the restoration of an early and honorable peace. In accordance with the first of these declarations, I have maintained the right, and strictly discharged the duties of neutrality. The sphere of the war has not been extended beyond the two countries originally engaged. Cherishing with care the cordiality of my relations with the belligerents, I have forborne from whatever might have been construed as gratuitous or unwarranted interference between parties, neither of whom had shewn a readiness to propose terms of accommodation such as to bear promise of acceptance by the other. I have been unable, on more than one occasion, to contribute toward placing the representatives of the two contending countries in confidential communication; but until famine compelled the surrender of Paris, no further result had been obtained. The armistice now being employed for the convocation of an Assembly in France, has brought about a pause in the constant accumulation, on both sides, of human suffering, and has rekindled the hope of a complete accommodation. I pray that this suspension may result in a peace compatible for the two great and brave nations involved, with security and with honor, and likely, therefore, to command the approval of Europe, and to give reasonable hopes of a long duration. It has been with concern that I have found myself unable to accredit myself an Ambassador in a formal manner to the Government of Defense which has existed in France since the revolution of September, but neither the harmony nor the efficiency of the correspondence of the two States has been in the slightest degree impaired.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The King of Prussia has accepted the title of Emperor of Germany, at the instance of the chief authorities of the nation. I have offered my congratulations on an event which bears testimony to the solidity and independence of Germany, and which, I trust, may be found conducive to the stability of the European system.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

I have endeavored in correspondence with other Powers of Europe to uphold the sanctity of treaties, and to remove any misapprehension as to the binding character of their obligation. It was agreed by the Powers which had been parties to the treaty of 1856, that a conference should meet in London. This Conference has now been for some time engaged in its labor, and I confidently trust that the result of its deliberations will be to uphold both the principles of public right and the general policy of the treaty, and, at the same time, by the revision of some of its conditions in a fair and conciliatory spirit, to exhibit a cordial co-operation among the Powers with regard to the Levant. I greatly regret that my earnest efforts have failed to procure the presence at the Conference of any representative of France, which was one of the chief parties to the treaty of 1856, and which must ever be regarded as a principle and indispensable member of the great commonwealth of Europe.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

At different times, several questions of importance have arisen, which are not yet adjusted, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the Territories and people of British North America. One of them in particular, which concerns the fisheries, calls for early settlement, lest the possible indiscretion of individuals should impair the neighborly understanding which it is on all grounds so desirable to cherish and maintain. I have, therefore, engaged in amicable communication with the President of the United States, in order to determine the most convenient mode of treatment for these matters. I have suggested the appointment of a Joint Commission, and I have agreed to a proposal of the President that this Commission shall be authorized at the same time and in the same manner to resume the consideration of the American claims growing out of the circumstances of the late war. This arrangement will, by common consent, include all claims for compensation which have been or may be made by each Government, or by its citizens, upon the other.

THE NEW SPANISH SOVEREIGN.

The establishment of a Prince of the House of Savoy on the Throne of Spain by the free choice of the popularly-elected representatives of the Spanish nation will, I trust, insure for a country which has passed for so much temperance and self-control through a prolonged and trying crisis, the blessings of a stable Government.

THE GREEK MASSACRE.

I am, unhappily, not able to state that the inquiry which was instituted by the Government of Greece, into the history of the shocking murders perpetrated during the last Spring at Dilesi, has reached a termination answerable in all respects to my just expectations, but I shall not desist from my endeavors to secure the complete attainment of the objects of the inquiry. Some valuable results, however, have in the meantime been obtained for the exposure and the repression of a lawless and corrupting system, which has too long afflicted the Greek peninsula.

THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE.

The anxiety which the massacre at Tien-Tsin on the 21st of June last called forth has happily been dispelled; and while it will be my earnest endeavor to provide for the security of my subjects and their trade in those remote quarters, I count on your concurrence in the policy I have adopted of recognizing the Chinese Government, as entitled to be dealt with in its relations with this country in a conciliatory and forbearing spirit.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL THE WORLD.

The Parliamentary recess has been of anxious interest in regard to foreign affairs, but I rejoice to acquaint you that my relations are, as heretofore, those of friendship and good understanding with the Sovereigns and States of the civilized world.

THE DOCUMENTS.

Papers illustrative of the conduct of my Government, in relation to the several matters on which I have now summarily touched, will be duly laid before you.

THE FORTHCOMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

In turning to domestic affairs, I have first to inform you that I have approved of a marriage between my daughter, the Princess LOUISE, and the Marquis of LORNE, and I have declared my consent to this union in a council.

THE REVENUE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The revenue of the country flourishes, and the condition of trade and industry may, though with partial drawbacks, be declared satisfactory.

THE ESTIMATES.

The estimates of the coming year will be promptly laid before you.

THE DEFENCES.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: The lessons of military experience afforded by the present war have been numerous and important. The time appears appropriate for turning such lessons to account by efforts more decisive than heretofore at practical improvement. In attempting this you will not fail to bear in mind the special features in the position of this country as favorable to the freedon and security of the people, and if the changed from a less to a more effective and elastic system of defensive military preparations shall be found to involve, at least for a time, an increase of various charges, your prudence and patriotism will not grudge the cost as long as you are satisfied that the end is important and the means judicious. No time will be lost in laying before you a bill for the better regulation of the army and the auxiliary land forces of the Crown, and I hardly need commend it to your anxious and impartial consideration.

DOMESTIC LEGISLATION.

I trust that the powerful interest at present attaching to affairs abroad and to military questions will not greatly abate the energy with which you have heretofore applied yourselves to the work of general improvement in our domestic legislation. I commend anew to your attention several measures on subjects which I desired to be brought before you during the last session of Parliament, but which, the time remaining at your disposal after you had dealt with the principal subjects of the year, was not found sufficient to carry to a final issue. I refer especially to the bills on religious tests in the Universities at Oxford and Cambridge, on ecclesiastical titles, on the disabilities of trade combinations, on the Court of Justice and Appeal, on the adjustment of local burdens, and on the licensing of houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

The inquiry made by a committee of the House of Commons being now complete, a measure will be placed before you on an early day for the establishment of secret voting.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

A proposal is anxiously expected in Scotland for the adjustment of the question of primary education with reference to the training of the young in schools on a national scale and basis. That portion of the country has especial claims on the favorable consideration of Parliament, and I trust the year may not pass by without your having disposed of this question by the enactment of a just and effective law.

IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland with reference to agrarian crime has in general afforded a gratifying contrast with the state of that island in the preceding Winter; but there have been painful though very partial, exceptions, to secure the best results for the great measures of the two last sessions, which have so recently passed into operation, and which involves such direct and pressing claims upon the attention of all classes of the community. A period of calm is to be desired, and I have thought it wise to refrain from suggesting to you, at the present juncture, the discussion of any political question likely to become the subject of new and serious controversy in that country.

CONCLUSION.

The burdens devolving upon you as the great council of the nation and of the ancient and extended Empire, are, and must long continue to be, weighty; but you labor for a country whose laws and institutions have stood the test of time, and whose people, earnestly attached to them and desiring their continuance, will unite with their Sovereign in invoking upon all your designs the favor and aid of the Most High.

Details of the Opening of Parliament—Large Attendance—An Oriental Princess Present—Arrival of the Queen and her Children—The Commons "Scramble" Into the House o 'Lords—Proceedings in Both Houses After the Reading of the Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 9—3 P. M.—The Queen opened the session of the Houses of Parliament, today, in person. The Lords and Commons mustered in full force, and there was a large attendance of spectators. The usual military and civic display was made. The weather was fine, and great crowds of people witnessed the procession.

The Queen's presence was the cause of unprecedented attendance and display outside and within the House. Ladies crowded the galleries, and many were on the floor. The Duke of ARGYLL, who appeared early in the session, was the object of undisguised curiosity. He was followed by the Lord Chancellor and the members of the Foreign Legations. An Oriental Princess next appeared. She was magnificently arrayed in jewels and gorgeous robes, and attracted universal attention.

The Queen arrived at 2 o'clock with her children. She was dressed in black velvet. At the entrance of the royal family the House rose.

As soon as the Queen had taken her seat on the throne the Commons were summoned to the bar of the House, and came in with their usual unseemly scramble. The Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's Speech. At the conclusion of the reading the Queen departed, and the sitting was suspended.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the return of the members to the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE rose and gave notice of a bill altering the religious tests.

Mr. CARDWELL also gave notice of a bill providing for the reorganization of the army.

The address was moved by Major HAMILTON, member for South Lanarkshire, and seconded by Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, member for Bristol.

Mr. DISRAELI made some remarks on the address, in the course of which he criticised the policy of the Government. He advocated armed neutrality, and a final pacification which would exclude all germs of hostility. He lamented the inertia of the Government last July, when it was able to influence both belligerents. The value of its efforts to procure the withdrawal of Prince LEOPOLD from the candidacy of the Spanish throne could not but be admitted; but it was then possible for the Government to withhold France from war by hinting at an armed neutrality, and employing its acknowledged influence in Prussia to induce her to forbear.

Mr. DISRAELI was equally severe in his comments on the course which England was made to take in the Black Sea question. Referring to American topics, he denounced the hostile attitude of Senator SUMNER and others toward England, so unlike the attitude assumed toward other Powers, and recommended that it should be encountered with forbearance and contempt; yet passions might be aroused which could not easily be allayed, therefore, he hoped for the resumption of negotiations for the settlement of all questions between England and America. In the meantime, in view of the relations of England with foreign countries, he approved the proposed increase of the military forces of the Kingdom.

Mr. GLADSTONE made an able speech in support of the address, and replied to the criticisms of Mr. DISRAELI. He denied that there was any need of armed neutrality last year. To advise Prussia against the Hohenzollern candidacy was going to the extreme limit of the international right to interfere. The neutralization of the Black Sea had lost its importance to England since the Crimean War, and its maintenance had been abandoned by France. He believed that England's true policy was non-intervention abroad, the study of domestic questions, and the observance of neutral rights and obligations. He begged the House would not fetter the Government's liberty of action, or doubt for a moment its aim to secure peace with honor and safety to the country.

The address was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

THE PEERS.

The House of Lords met again at 5 o'clock.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER moved to address the Queen.

The Ear of ROSEBERRY seconded the motion.

The Duke of RICHMOND hoped their Lordships would be unanimous in voting the address.

The Lords adjourned.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

M. Thiers Chosen by an Immense Majority—Havre and Lille Republican—Napoleon Issues a Proclamation to the French on the Elections.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—M. THIERS is elected to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. His success exceeds all expectations.

A dispatch just received from Havre says that MM. THIERS, QUERTIER, BUCE and CORDIER have been chosen to the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine Inferieure. The Cities of Havre and Lille have been carried by the Republicans.

A dispatch from Wilhelmshoehe says that the ex-Emperor NAPOLEON has issued a proclamation to the French people in reference to the elections.

MM. PICARD and FAVRE, of the Paris Government, have accepted candidatures for the National Assembly.

Further Republican Success in Various Departments—Conservative Majorities in Poitiers and Montauban and Other Places—The Liberal-Union Party.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 9.—In the elections for the Assembly the Republicans have been successful at Pau, Perpignan and Oran, and in the Departments of Ardèche, Marne-et-Loire, Ariége, Indre and Herault. Conservative candidates have been elected from Poictiers and Montanbau, and in the Departments of Tarn and Garonne. The candidates of the Liberal Union Party have been generally elected throughout France, wherever they have been put in homination. The Republican majority in Bordeaux is large.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Regal Honors Assigned to the Pope—Italy and Tunis—Energetic Measures Urged—The Eastern Question.

FLORENCE, Feb. 8.—The Chambers have passed a bill assigning regal honors and a body-guard to the Pope.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH TUNIS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Florence, 8th, says that in the Chamber of Deputies, today, Signor VENOSTA made the announcement that the difficulties with the Government of Tunis were not yet adjusted. He added that the Italian Government was disposed to press the subject to an early issue.

Speeches were subsequently made by several members of the Opposition, who urged in the strongest terms the sending of a fleet to Tunis.

FLORENCE, Feb. 9—Evening.—The Government here has been notified that an envoy from the Bey of Tunis is on the way to Florence with instructions to settle the questions in dispute.

TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Feb. 9—Evening.—A dispatch from Belgrade says the Turkish Government is concentrating a large force of troops on the Roumanian frontier, and announces that they will remain there while the Treaty of Paris, of 1856, is observed.

A New Eastern Treaty—France as Party Awaited.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The proceedings in the Conference for the settlement of the Eastern question have not reached their final stage, but await the conclusion of a formal treaty to which France must be a party.

Wreck of the Steamer Crescent City on the Irish Coast—Another Fenian En Route for the United States—Unpopularity of the British Royal Family—Protests Against a Dowry for Princess Louise.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The steam-ship *Crescent City*, Capt. WILLIAMS, from New-Orleans Jan. 12, for Liverpool, is aground on the coast of Ireland, and will, it is feared, become a total wreck. The passengers, crew and specie have all been got ashore in safety, but there is little hope of saving the cargo.

The *Crescent City* is owned by the Merchants' Steam-ship Company, is of 2,150 tons register, and was built at Boston, Mass., in 1866.

ANOTHER LIBERATED FENIAN.

Col. HALPIN, one of the released Fenian prisoners, is a passenger on the Cunard steam-ship *Siberia*, which sailed from Queenstown on Wednesday, for Boston.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S DOWRY.

Mr. JOHN LOCKE, M. P. for Southwark, in an address to his constituents, last evening, expressed himself in favor of the grant by Parliament of a dowry to the Princess LOUISE. The announcement created a great uproar in the meeting, and the utterance of the Queen's name was hissed.

At a meeting of workmen, last night, it was resolved to hold public meetings in the metropolis and provinces, to protest against a dowry.

NO TIDINGS OF THE TENNESSEE.

Anxious Inquiries Concerning the San Domingo Commission.

The Latest Reports—The Report of the Loss of the Tennessee Discredited at Havana—The Party on Board—Description of the Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Navy Department has received the following dispatch from the telegraph operator at Havana, dated to-day:

"I cannot trace the report of the loss of the *Tennessee* to any reliable source, and believe it to be an idle hoax. Our papers have not attended to the rumors."

Key West advices are that no disastrous news have been received there of the *Tennessee* in naval or other circles.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Nothing has been heard of the *Tennessee*, with the San Domingo Commissioners on board. Inquiries are making at all points in communication with Havana by telegraph.

The startling report of the loss of the *Tennessee*, with the San Domingo Commissioners and their party on board, created some excitement and much comment in the city, yesterday, and at the Navy-yard. It was, however, generally discredited when it became known that it has no foundation beyond the fact that nothing has yet been heard from the vessel, and that she is considerably over due. Before sailing, as was at the time stated in the TIMES, she was thoroughly overhauled, and an Examining Board ordered by the Navy Department pronounced her fit to buffet the waves and the gales of old ocean. Chief Engineer DAVID B. MACOMB, one of the best engineers in the service, had also thoroughly examined her machinery, and by order of the Department went out on the vessel as engineer in charge moreover. Her officers are men of experience, and her crew was selected from the best men in the naval stations at this port and New-York.

HER PASSENGERS.

The party on board is a very large one, and embraces many distinguished and prominent gentlemen. The Commission consists of Ex-Senator BENJAMIN F. WADE, Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, President of Cornell University, and Hon. SAMUEL G. HOWE, of Boston. The Secretary of the Commission is ALLEN A. BURTON. The scientific men attached thereto are Prof. W. P. BLAKE, mineralogist; Prof. PARY, of the Agricultural Department, as botanist; Prof. NEWCOMB, of Cornell University, general naturalist; Prof. WARD, of the University of Rochester, geologist; Hon. GEORGE GEDDES, President of the New-York Agricultural Society, formerly State Engineer, in the agricultural interests; and an assistant mineralogist from Yale, and an assistant botanist and mineralogist from Harvard College. Gen. SIGEL goes out in a private capacity, and Prof. C. F. CRAM, of Cornell University, goes in the capacity of Private Secretary to President WHITE. In addition to these there are a large number of journalists on board, including special correspondents of the TIMES.

HER OFFICERS.

The ship's officers are the following:

Captain—William G. Temple.
Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer—George W. Haywood.
Lieutenant-Commander and Navigator—Charles S. Cotton.
Lieutenant-Commanders—George F. Wilde and G. D. E. Gliddon.
Lieutenant—S. Wallace Graham.
First Lieutenant of Marines—Francis D. Webster.
Masters—Frank W. Neal and Abbott S. Ross.
Ensigns—Dennis H. Mahan, John H. Coffin, H. T. Monohan, J. W. Graiden and Richard Mitchell.
Chief Engineer—David H. Macomb.
First Assistant Engineers—Edward A. Magee, Charles J. McConnell.
Second Assistant Engineer—Edward G. Allen.
Pay-master—Thomas Caswell.
Surgeon—James McMaster.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—William S. Fort.
Assistant Surgeon—M. R. Ruth.
Sail-maker—Francis Boon.
Gunner—Thomas P. Venable.
Carpenter—W. D. Toy.
Boatswain—Chas. R. Miller.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRIGATE.

The *Tennessee* is a wooden steam-frigate, of 3,000 tons burden, built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in 1864. Her armament consists of twenty-one guns, and her engines are of the Ericsson pattern, capable of being worked up to 800-horse power. She was originally built for one of the fast cruisers, to look, *Alabama* wise, for English or foreign commerce in case of war. She was designed expressly for speed, and was filled with machinery, boilers and coal-bunkers, leaving little room for the accommodation of officers and crew. No use being found for her in this condition, she was greatly altered. Four boilers were taken out, the coal-bunkers on the berth deck were removed, and a light spar deck was added to her, making her a double-banked frigate. She is a good sea boat, tolerably fast under steam, and a clipper under sail. Her battery is very heavy, consisting of sixteen nine-inch guns, in broadside, on the gun deck; two eleven-inch guns, pivoted, on the spar deck; two nine-inch guns and two one hundred-pounder rifles, in broadside, on the spar deck; one sixty-pounder rifle on the forecastle, and two twenty-pounder Dahlgren rifle howitzers on the poop—twenty-five guns in all.

VENEZUELA.

Surrender of the Government War-Steamers at Puerto Cabello to Guzman—Business Improving.

CARACAS, Jan. 23.—The war-steamers now anchored in Puerto Cabello have been surrendered by PULGAR to GUZMAN, who is expected to arrive soon in Caracas. The political situation is improving; business is also looking up.

A VILLAGE BURNED.

Almost Entire Destruction of Tioga, Penn.—A Bank and Two Churches Included—Loss, $150,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—A great fire occurred in the village of Tioga, Penn., about twenty-five miles south of Corning, on the Blossburg Railroad, at an early hour this morning. The fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock, and spread very rapidly, and raged with great fury until nearly the entire village was destroyed. About forty buildings were destroyed, including one bank, two churches, two hotels and a large number of stores and residences. It is estimated that the loss will exceed $150,000, while the insurance is only about $50,000. Among the largest losses are the following: J. E. BALDWIN & CO., two stores and stock, valued at $25,000; insured for $12,000; JAMES FISH, store and stock valued at $8,000; P. S. LULLE, store and stock valued at $9,000; H. E. SMITH & SON, store and stock valued at $5,000; H. H. BORDEN, store and stock valued at $7,500; WICK & FARR, store and stock valued at $12,000; H. W. CAULKINS, $4,000; SEYMOUR & HUMPHREYS, $4,000; A. C. & J. S. BUSH, $6,000; Hazlett House, $6,000; E. O. SMITH's hotel, $4,000; PAUL KRAISER, $2,500; VAN ORSTRAND & PLACE, $2,000; E. C. FISH, $2,000; PRULEMAN & HUMPHREYS, $1,000; Methodist Church, $4,000; Episcopal Church, $5,000; FRANK ADAMS, $2,000; F. E. SMITH'S law office, $2,000; JOHNSTON & LOWELL, $1,000; WARD & MANARD, $1,000; and E. C. FISH, $2,000.

Arrest of Supposed Forgers in Philadelphia—Probable Frustration of an Extensive Scheme.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—This morning GEORGE MOORE, alias William Ashcart, and R. H. LENNOX, were arrested on suspicion of being forgers. They had ordered drafts printed with the New-York instead of the Pennsylvania stamps on them. On searching their effects, a number of railroad tickets on lines leading from here to various parts of New-York were found, also a number of drafts purporting to be drawn by various parties in New-York State upon New-York City banks. Among these was one signed A. G. ELLISTON & CO., Rochester, N. Y., for $400. The supposition is that the chaps have been forging rather extensively upon New-York firms. They will be held until a full investigation can be made.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Mr. Hoppin Installed as President—His Inaugural Address.

At the meeting of the Union League Club, last evening, Mr. HOPPIN was installed as President. His inaugural address was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to employ the first opportunity I have to speak from this place to thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me your President. Knowing all that this Club has accomplished, and knowing, also, that its members are still foremost in carrying out, not only its special objects, but any other good work in this community, I feel that the distinction you have conferred is as great as it is unmerited. All the title I have to your favor is my good fortune in having been associated with the founders of the Club, and my honest intention to discharge my duties here to the best of my ability. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to repeat what has been said so often about our material prosperity, but having been connected with the Club from the beginning, I may be pardoned for saying a word upon the gratifying changes I have witnessed in its affairs. I well remember the doubt and anxiety with which eight years ago it was commenced. At the suggestion of some of the leading members of the Sanitary Commission, a few gentlemen met at the house of one of them and subscribed the letter under which the organization was effected. It was during the dark days of the war, and when it was a comfort to feel the pressure of a loyal hand and to hear the sound of a patriotic voice. Our early meetings, not too cheerful or too numerously attended, were held at the rooms of the Commission, or in the small, dimly-lighted chapel of the University. Our entrance fee was less, I believe, than that of any other Club of respectable pretensions in the world, and our treasury was so low that I remember how vitally important was the loan of a few hundred dollars from a generous friend. You can well imagine that it is grateful to those of us who witnessed this modest beginning, to see the present prosperous condition of the Club, with its splendid habitation, its ample means, and its long roll of worthy and distinguished members. Your by-laws wisely intrust the general direction of your affairs to the Executive Committee; but, inasmuch as the President is *ex officio* a member of that Committee, I hope it will not be considered presumptuous for me to say what I think should be our rule of action in regard to the discussion of public matters. It is unnecessary to argue the question as to whether the function of the Club to interest itself in such matters ceased with the suppression of the rebellion. We have in repeated instances declared to the contrary. Indeed, some of the most important motives for establishing the Club existed long before the rebellion, and, I am sorry to say, exist now with greater force than ever. The circular letter of the 15th of January, 1863, which is the basis of our organization, declares that to be among the objects which it was proposed to accomplish, namely, "to elevate and uphold the popular faith in popular government; to dignify politics as a pursuit and a study; to reawaken a practical interest in public affairs in those who have become discouraged, and to enforce a sense of the sacred obligation inherent in citizenship." It seems to me that these objects demand as much attention now as they did then. Indeed, since the immediate danger of the destruction of the Union has been averted, and the great stimulus to action supplied by an apparently impending calamity has been removed, we need more than ever the influences of such associations as ours to strengthen us in the discharge of our patriotic duties. In fact, there never was a time when the objects I have just enumerated as the basis of our organization demanded the attention of thoughtful citizens so much as now. I do not know which is the greater evil—to have the nation divided and the Union dissolved, or to abandon the Administration of affairs to wicked and incompetent hands. The practical withdrawal of great numbers of the respectable and intelligent citizens of the United States from political life, and their growing indifference to public matters, is one of the most discouraging facts in our history. We act as if we believed that good government is to come to us like the free air of Heaven without any effort on our own parts to create it. We appear to think we have the option to engage in politics or not as our tastes or temporary interests may decide. We forget it is not a matter of choice, but of imperative duty, to study political questions, to assume the burdens of office, to ascertain the qualifications of candidates, never to omit to vote, and always to vote wisely and conscientiously. It would be impertinent for me, in the presence of so many intelligent men, to argue at length in support of what the founders of our Association called "the sacred obligation inherent in citizenship." It is an obligation nevertheless so constantly disregarded that the great majority of us seem to forget how sacred it is. We may fully discharge our duties in our families and in our several trades or professions, and yet completely ignore our duty to our country. The very term has become a sort of commonplace expression which nobody believes in, and which is chiefly useful for orations and obituary notices, and yet it is of as much binding force as the Ten Commandments.

The fact is, when a people throw off the rule of a monarch or a privileged class and undertake to govern themselves, they assume a task which involves a great deal of labor and self-sacrifice, and more on the part of the respectable and educated minority than on that of the others. The science of legislation is just as difficult, and the function of administration is just as burdensome in a republic as in a monarchy. In each case the labor must be borne by individuals. In monarchies it is contentrated upon a few; in republics it is distributed among the many; but this distribution does not diminish the labor or the responsibility, and from the nature of things both the labor and the responsibility fall with greater weight upon the classes which have the most leisure and the most intelligence. The theory of self-government rests entirely upon the active participation of the best citizens in public affairs. The idea that there would come a time when educated and respectable people would take only a speculative interest in them, never seems to have occurred to the founders of our institutions. It was taken for granted that everybody who was entitled to the franchise would exercise it, that the best men would be candidates for office, and that the safety and welfare of the nation would be the supreme law. And this was the case in the early days of our history. The public business was the subject which engrossed all hearts and minds. The leading politicians came from the cultivated classes. The most refined and educated men—those who were eminent for family, for wealth, and for accomplishments—took conspicuous parts in the discussion of affairs, and assumed their proper places in the councils of the State, rather aided than hindered by their social rank. At the South, even in late years, this has been the common practice. However erroneous in their views and disloyal in their acts, the educated gentlemen of that section have set us a good example in the attention they have always paid to political affairs. The administration of the Governments there has generally been in their hands, not on account of their wealth, but chiefly because they have always made a study of politics and considered the honors of office to be the highest rewards to which they could aspire. At the North there has been a growing disinclination among people of condition to enter political life. It has come at last to be believed that an undivided attention to a profession or to mercantile pursuits to the exclusion of all other tastes and employments is a positive virtue. The older men who might retire from business and give to public interests the benefit of their wisdom and experience, too often continue to devote their best thoughts to further accumulation. They are as generous as any men in the world with their money in serving their party, but the sort of duty of which I am speaking cannot be vicariously performed. It involves personal labor and self-sacrifice, and is not to be satisfied by unlimited pecuniary contributions. Our most promising young men have long ago ceased to look upon politics as a desirable career. A seat in the Legislature, which is thought in England by a gentleman who leaves his university as the highest point of his ambition, is regarded here with aversion and contempt. I do not mean by those only who are absorbed in frivolous pleasures, but even by those excellent persons of whom, thank God, there are many, who devote themselves to charitable, religious and educational enterprises, but who, nevertheless, seem to forget that their country demands also the best that they have to give of their time, their talents, and their zeal. In fine, many of our most intelligent and respectable citizens have as little to do with shaping and directing public affairs as if they lived in Austria or Russia. Meanwhile the interests of the State or the City, which ought to be managed, or at least greatly influenced, by the best minds and the most loyal hearts—no matter to which party they belong—fall into the hands of unscrupulous demagogues, who study the technical machinery of legislation for no other purpose but to fill their pockets, and to become the heroes of a demoralized community, which regards success in crime as the equivalent of merit, and exalts gigantic theft to the dignity of a public virtue.

The Union League Club, gentlemen, is a standing protest against this condition of affairs. It was founded upon the idea that the possession of wealth and the refinements of education do not absolve a man from his duties to the State. Its chief function is to "elevate and uphold the popular faith in republican government." Its best work is "to dignify politics as a pursuit and a study." Its constant effort ought to be "to reawaken a practical interest in public affairs in those who have become discouraged, and to enforce a sense of the sacred obligations inherent in citizenship." As to the mode in which our association should carry out their objects, there may be reasonable differences of opinion. If I may be permitted to give mine, it is, that we can fulfill our plan by quiet and unostentatious means, quite as well as by more public and more aggressive ones. It seems to me that, important as has been the corporate action of the Club in raising negro regiments, in aiding emancipation, in extending the franchise, in promoting the purity of elections, and in denouncing the maladministration of municipal affairs, it has effected quite as beneficial results by stimulating the zeal, increasing the intelligence of our members, through the social intercourse which our rooms have afforded. It has focalized, if I may use the expression, the patriotism and the earnest work of the community in public affairs. Who can doubt that the vital aid which was rendered by the merchants of New-York to the Government by subscriptions to the national loan in the darkest days of the war, was greatly stimulated by the magnetic influence of mind upon mind in the familiar intercourse of our club-room? Who can remember without delight the lift which some hearty, cheerful voice that never despaired of the Republic often gave to our sinking spirits in that modest apartment on the lower floor of the old house which is associated with so many stirring memories? How often have the tears come to our eyes—how often have we inwardly vowed to give the best of our substance to our country, when we listened then to the eloquent appeals which were made without reference to formal resolutions or the rules of debate, but suggested only by the glow and excitement of familiar conversation. If we look abroad we shall find that the present political clubs of London, which have had such a marked effect upon legislation and administration in England, have never produced this through any formal corporate action, but only by the concentration of opinions and the sympathy of many minds acting for a common object. It was the pungent talk of FOX and SHERIDAN at Brooks' which animated the opposition to PITT, which confirmed the wavering, and informed the ignorant in those gigantic controversies which agitated the politics of that day. And who can doubt that the Reform Club which was established forty years ago to aid the passage of the Reform bill, and which, so far as I am informed, never passed a political resolution or made an outside demonstration in respect to public affairs, has always shaped to a considerable extent the policy of the Liberal Party in England, and has lately exerted a powerful influence in extending the freedom of the suffrage in that country. At any rate, I think you will agree with me in opinion that the public action of our Club should not be invoked except in relation to objects for which it was specially established, and then only upon questions of principle, and in cases when this action would be nearly unanimous. It seems to me it would weaken our influence if we were to issue our *pronunciamentos* upon outside matters and take an ostentatious part in general enterprises, however important and meritorious. And in regard to political affairs I think we should be silent, except upon questions which involve vital principles. Whether it be desirable or not to discuss party quarrels in the conversation room, such disputes should never be introduced in the formal meetings of the Club. We are neither a caucus nor a debating society. It was not the object of our organization to help one set of office-seekers or to oppose another. Nor was it a part of our plan to afford a theatre where ready speakers can give rhetorical exhibitions, or rehearse the tricks of parliamentary pettifogging. There is sometimes an emergency in public affairs when statesmen forget cardinal principles, and party leaders transgress the plain rules of morals and the most obvious restraints of constitutional law. It seems to me that on such rare occasions it would not be thought an impertinence or a presumption for our Club to make a public declaration of its opinions, and I cannot doubt that the unanimous voice of a thousand men, such as compose this body, would be listened to with respectful attention. Gentlemen, I beg you to pardon me for venturing to offer these views upon what I think should be the action of the Club in public matters—views which under our rules, I may not have another occasion to present. And I desire, also, before I commence my duties as a presiding officer, to bespeak your indulgence for the errors which I am afraid I may commit from my want of experience in such duties. I think I may safely promise, at any rate, that the little power I have here by parliamentary law, shall be impartially exercised.

The Cattle Disease—Proceedings of the Commission at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The Commissioners appointed by the Governors of this and other States, to investigate the cattle disease now prevailing, met in this city today. The following prescription for the daily disinfection of cattle-yards was presented by Dr. MORRIS, and received the approval of the Commissioners, most of whom had tried it:

Ten pounds of copperas, sixty gallons of water and one-half gallon of thirty per cent. carbolic acid. The disinfecting solution must be stronger if it is to be applied only twice during the week, and the composition will accordingly be thus: Ten pounds of copperas, twenty gallons of water, and one-half gallon of thirty per cent. carbolic acid.

The price of the first-mentioned solution will be as follows: One barrel, 44 gallons, of thirty per cent. carbolic acid, $22; 880 pounds of copperas, one cent per pound, $8 80; 120 barrels of water; 122 barrels of disinfecting fluid, $30 80, or one barrel of the disinfecting fluid, twenty-five cents.

The following resolutions, offered by Gov. SEYMOUR, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York to pass such laws as are needed to protect the lives and health of its citizens from such diseases as are now prevalent among the cattle which are driven to market and used upon the farms of this State; also, that all Farmer's Clubs and other agricultural associations are requested to aid in the effort to avert the evils with which they are threatened.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to publish the best remedies for the cure of animals afflicted by contagious or infectious diseases, and their proper treatment when attacked by such complaints.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature, asking for such legislation as would empower the Commissioners from this State to take prompt and efficient measures to prevent the spread of this or any disease that may hereafter break out among the cattle of this State.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Feb. 9, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.16	45	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.24	41	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	29.84	37	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.04	26	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.16	56	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.77	13	S. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Chicago	30.43	13	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.30	30	S. W.	....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.28	24	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne	29.26	31	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	30.23	15	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn.	30.44	1	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	30.16	70	....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.39	35	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.17	63	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.41	5	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala.	30.28	56	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.24	60	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.00	35	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Omaha	30.60	6	N.	Brisk.	Fair.
Oswego	29.93	30	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.13	40	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.36	30	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.72	31	W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.07	25	W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.16	59	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	30.22	58	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.41	26	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.53	ze'o	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O	30.35	16	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	30.17	38	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.21	48	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London	29.90	33	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.10	48	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

The Weather on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Observations taken at 7 P. M., barometer 23.19, being a change of minus .47; thermometer, 18°; relative humidity, .84; wind west; velocity of wind, 35 miles per hour. Clouds have enveloped the mountain the entire day. The temperature has been comparatively warm, the thermometer at one time indicating 32°. The velocity of wind has been comparatively light during the entire day. To-night the wind is blowing nearly twice as strong as it was this morning at the same hour.

ENGLAND---AMERICA.

A High Commission for the Settlement of All Difficulties.

The Deliberations to be Conducted in Washington.

The American Members Already Proposed.

Appointment of the Representatives of Great Britain.

Earl de Grey, the Chief, to Sail from England Today.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The correspondence covering the new phase of our diplomatic relations with England was duly sent to the Senate today, and its contents abundantly verified the utterances of the TIMES of today, which gave the first accurate intelligence of this important proceeding. The correspondence was accompanied by a brief Message from the President, who transmitted the names of five High Commissioners on the part of the United States, viz.: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State; Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Minister to England; Mr. Justice NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court; Ex-Attorney-General E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, of Massachusetts, and Senator GEO. H. WILLIAMS, of Oregon. Immediately upon receiving this Message the Senate went into Executive Session. Mr. SUMNER moved to refer the nominations to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but this was opposed vigorously, as wholly unnecessary in view of the high character of the men named, and it was finally rejected. A single objection prevented their prompt confirmation today, and so they went over until to-morrow. Senator MORTON gave notice that he would to-morrow move to go into Executive Session at 1 o'clock, and the Commissioners will then be promptly confirmed. Mr. SUMNER'S course on this matter is watched with much interest. From what was developed today in Executive Session it could not be accurately determined whether he intends to befriend or oppose this new effort to settle these questions. The announcement of the proposition s covered by the correspondence, and the fact that it contemplates the adjustment of all the questions now pending between the two Governments are received here with decided favor. The happy manner in which the whole negotiation was relieved of the long standing embarrassment arising out of the rejection of the Jackson-Clarendon Treaty, and the consequent declination of the British Government to make any new propositions, is the subject of especial congratulation. Seldom has there been so much of importance embodied in so brief a space as is covered by this correspondence. It is not yet officially known who will compose the British part of the Commission, beyond Sir EDWARD THORNTON. It is understood that there will be three members on that side, and it is rumored to-night that Earl GREY will be sent out from London, and that Sir JOHN ROSE, of Canada, will be the third Commissioner. It is known, also, that that portion of the Commission coming from England will sail at once, and it is altogether probable that the joint High Commission will have organized and proceeded to business by the 1st of March. This Commission is for the sole purpose of determining the manner in which the various questions shall be settled, and not for the purpose of settling the details of any question. They will have power to define the jurisdiction of any body or arbitration whom they may by treaty or convention intrust with the definitive settlement of the details of questions, and they are to act solely in a negotiating capacity. Among questions mooted today in the Senate as likely to come before this joint High Commission for determination as to its right to be considered at all, was the Confederate cotton loan. [The official correspondence alluded to will be found on the second page of this morning's TIMES.]

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Executive authorities knew early this morning that the Queen of England would state in her speech in Parliament that she had engaged in amicable communication with the President of the United States and suggested the appointment of a Joint Commission. The private Secretary of the President delivered the latter's Message and inclosures to the Senate at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, when a motion was made by Senator MORTON and immediately agreed to, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business. The documents having been read, Senator SUMNER opposed the immediate confirmation of the Commissioners. He thought it were better to let the subject go over, until the documents should be printed and the Senate have time for their examination. In this Senator DAVIS concurred. Senator CONKLING replied to Mr. SUMNER and Mr. MORTON and also urged immediate confirmation.

The debate took a wide range, involving our diplomatic relations, the powers of the President, and the merits of the plan proposed for the adjustment of the pending questions between the two countries.

The Senate adjourned after a session of two hours and a half, without coming to a conclusion, but will resume the consideration of the subject to-morrow.

Appointment of the British Members of the Commission—Earl De Grey at the Head—He Leaves for Washington To-morrow.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Earl DE GREY AND RIPON goes to Washington at the head of a Commission to settle the *Alabama* claims.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

LATER.—The British Government desired that the Commission should consist of only three members, but the Cabinet at Washington insisted on ten, and England yielded.

The five Commissioners on the part of Great Britain have been appointed, and their names are as follows:

Earl DE GREY.
Prof. MONTAGU BERNARD.
Sir EDWARD THORNTON.
Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, of Canada.
Sir JOHN ROSE.
Secretary of the Commission, Lord TENTERDEN.

The Earl DE GREY sails for the United States to-morrow.

An Alleged Female Incendiary.

The trial of MINNIE DAVIS for arson occupied the attention of the Court of General Sessions for several hours yesterday. The accused was charged with having set fire to her trunk at the house of G. H. HAGEDORN, in Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of obtaining $2,000 insurance money. The testimony was the same as taken in the case a short time ago, when the accused was acquitted on account of a variance between the proof and the indictment. A motion was made yesterday to quash the new indictment, because the baptismal name of the complainant was spelled in two different ways in different parts of the indictment. The motion was denied. The trial will probably be concluded today.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri.—To extend the time for completing the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio.—To promote the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, giving the company incorporated in Ohio a national charter to construct and maintain a railway and telegraph line from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Tenn. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan.—To provide for the better safety of life on vessels propelled by steam. Same reference.

By Mr. CONKLING, of New-York.—To amend the act of March 3, 1855, regulating the carriage of passengers in steam-ships and other vessels. Same reference.

By Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts.—To provide for the payment of compensation to Collectors of Internal Revenue appointed under the act of 1862, whose terms expire by constitutional limitation at the beginning of the next session of Congress. Committee on Finance.

BILLS REPORTED.

Bills were reported from Committees and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee.—A substitute for the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge or bridges across Rock Island, Ill., and the United States bridges connecting the cities of Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Ill., therewith. The substitute was adopted, specifying the conditions of the plans for the work, and placing it under the supervision of the Secretary of War. Passed.

By Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, from the Committee on Commerce—Adversely, the bill to secure the payment of wages to seamen in cases of wreck.

By Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon, from the Committee on Commerce—A bill to create ports of delivery at Eureka and Wilmington, in California, and provide for the appointment of a Deputy Collector for Vallejo, Cal., and to abolish the Collection District of Tampa, in the State of Florida.

Also, a bill adversely to Mr. SUMNER's bill to secure wages to seamen in case of wreck.

By Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce—Without amendment, the bill in relation to bridges across the Mississippi River, providing that all railway bridges below St. Paul, Minn., be open on equal terms to the trains of all railroad companies desiring to use them.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. STOCKTON, the House of Representatives was requested to return to the Senate the joint resolution relating to the cession of Oyster Island, in the Harbor of New-York, for further consideration.

Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, requesting the President to transmit copies of the final report and accompanying documents of the Commissioner on the part of the United States to carry into effect the first article of the treaty with Great Britain of June 15, 1846; and on motion of Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, calling on the Secretary of War for information concerning appropriations for enlarging Government buildings, and making extensive accommodations for a military depot at Fort Leavenworth.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER ON EDUCATION.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education, which was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, opposed the resolution, because if the representations of the report were as false in regard to other States as in the case of Delaware, they should not be disseminated.

Mr. ANTHONY replied the testimony before the Committee was to the effect that the report was very valuable.

A single objection being sufficient to prevent further consideration of the resolution, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, objected, in order to reach and dispose of the question of admitting Senator elect MILLER, of Georgia.

THE OATH FOR MR. MILLER.

Upon completion of the morning hour, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the bill specifying the form of oath to be taken by Mr. MILLER, as a Senator from Georgia.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said the bill would lead to debate, and hoped it would not be taken up, and that the Appropriation bills would now be considered.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it due to the State of Georgia and the party claiming a seat that the question should be settled at once, in view of the delay which had already occurred in the admission of that State. It was already thoroughly understood in the Senate.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, spoke of the novelty of the case and the necessity of discussion upon it.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, made the point of order that Mr. TRUMBULL's motion was entitled to instant consideration, because the admission of a State was a question of privilege. The Vice-President overruled the point on the ground that the question was not as to the admission of a Senator but upon preliminary legislation, specifying an oath to be taken by a Senator to which the signature of the President would be required.

The morning hour here expired, and the bill relating to mixed schools in the District of Columbia came up as unfinished business, but Mr. COLE, of California, moved to postpone the bill so as to take up the appropriation bills. A vote being taken upon a division of the motion, the first part, to postpone the unfinished business, was agreed to.

A rising vote showed a majority opposed to proceeding with appropriation bills.

Mr. COLE called for the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, expressed his surprise that the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. TRUMBULL) should antagonize the question of removing the disabilities of an individual against important appropriation bills, particularly as that Senator had asserted that he would not vote for any more individual disability bills.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that this was not a disability bill. Mr. MILLER labored under no disabilities, but could not take the test oath, and it was necessary the modified oath should be prescribed for him.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, contended that if appropriation bills were to be pressed, the State of Georgia, which paid part of the taxes, was entitled to have her Representatives in the Senate watch her interests.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, replied that if Georgia wanted to be represented she should elect men who were not disqualified for office.

After further discussion it was agreed that the case of Mr. MILLER should be considered on Monday next.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Under the resolution recently adopted, Messrs. STEWART, of Nevada, and BLAIR, of Missouri, were appointed by the Vice-President as additional members of the investigating Committee on the Southern Outrages.

Mr. STEWART, at his own request, was excused from service on the Committee, and the Chair was authorized to fill the vacancy.

Committees of Conference were adopted, as follows:

On the 1812 Pension bill—Messrs. HOWELL of Iowa, EDMUNDS of Vermont, and DAVIS of Kentucky. On the West Point Appropriation bill—Messrs. COLE of California, WILSON of Massachusetts, and BLAIR of Missouri.

TIME FOR THE SUBSIDY QUESTION.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, moved that Monday evening be set apart for the Mexican Steamship Subsidy bill.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, said without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the different propositions, he thought the importance of the interest involved in the proposed subsidies demanded recognition. He was in favor of assigning an entire day for determining the policy to be pursued in that regard.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Without disposing of the motion, the Senate, on motion of Mr. COLE, of California, acting Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were severally discussed. The first, increasing the clerical force in the office of the Secretary of the Senate from six to fourteen in number, was opposed on economical grounds and rejected.

At 2½ P. M. the Senate went into Executive session.

The Senate remained in Executive session till 5 o'clock, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, presented petitions of the Homeopathic physicians of Westchester County, Dutchess County, Schoharie County and Steuben County, New-York, for the incorporation of a National Homeopathic University at Washington, D. C.

Mr. STEVENS, of Ohio, presented a petition of the Assistant Marshals of New-Hampshire for additional compensation in taking the ninth census.

NEW MEMBER FROM GEORGIA.

RICHARD H. WHITELEY, member elect from the Second District of Georgia, presented himself and took the oath of office.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO GET AT THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the general calendar, with the object of reaching the bill to repeal the income tax.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, gave notice that he would move in the Committee to take up the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Speaker stated that it would be in order for the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. WASHBURN) to move that the Committee proceed to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and that it would be the duty of the Chairman to recognize him for that purpose. If the Committee refused that motion, it would then be the duty of the Committee to take up the calendar and proceed with it *seriatim*. He also stated that it would not be the right of a member to demand the reading of a bill *in extenso*, as the laying them aside could work them no injury.

Mr. HOOPER moved that all general debate in Committee end in one minute.

Mr. DAWES of Massachusetts, appealed to Mr. HOOPER not to persist in his attempt to get at the Income Tax bill. It could not be reached in that way. He should let the regular Appropriation bills be proceeded with. [Calls to order.]

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to limit debate to one minute, and it was agreed to—yeas 108, nays 85.

The question was then taken on the motion to go into committee on the general calendar, in order to take up the bill to repeal the income tax, and resulted yeas 103, nays 107, so the House refused to go into committee.

The vote was regarded as a test question on the sentiment of the House in regard to the repeal of the income tax. There was a great amount of excitement among members after the roll-call, and before the announcement, individual votes and changes of votes, affecting the result one way or the other, were made. The announcement of the result was greeted with applause and laughter, and it was several minutes before order was restored. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Archer, Armstrong, Asper, Axtell, Ayer, Bailey, Banks, Benjamin, Bennet, Bethune, Biggs, Bingham, Bowen, Boyd, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Buffington, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Churchill, Clark of Texas, Clarke of Kansas, Cleveland, Cook, Cowles, Cox, Cullom, Darrall, Dawes, Dixon of Rhode Island, Dockery, Farnsworth, Ferris, Field, Garfield, Gibs, Gilfillan, Haight, Haldeman, Hamill, Hamilton of Florida, Hill, Hoge, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Connecticut, Ketcham, Knapp, Logan, Lynch, Maynard, Moore of Illinois, Moore of New-Jersey, Morey, Morrissey, Myers, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Pardee, Peters, Phelps, Porter, Potter, Price, Randall, Reeves, Rogers, Roots, Sanford, Sargent, Scofield, Sheldon of Louisiana, Shober, Slocum, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Strong, Swann, Sypher, Taylor, Trimble, Twitchell, Upson, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wells, Wilson of Minnesota, Wood, Young—103.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Arnell, Atwood, Barry, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Benton, Blair, Booker, Buck, Buckley, Burchard, Burdett, Burr, Cessna, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Conger, Conner, Crebs, Dickey, Dickenson, Dox, Duke, Dyer, Eld, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Gibson, Hale, Hawley, Hay, Hays, Hear, Hotman, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Kelsey of New-York, Kerr, Lash, Lawrence, Lewis, Long, Loughridge, Manning, Marshall, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McNeely, Mercur, Milnes, Moore of Ohio, Morgan, Morphis, Morrill of Maine, Negley, Packard of Indiana, Packer of Pennsylvania, Paine of Wisconsin, Palmer, Peck, Platt, Poland, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rainey, Rice, Sawyer, Schumaker, Shanks, Sheldon of New-York, Sherrod of Alabama, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Oregon, Stevens, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Sweeney, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Townshend, Tyner, Van Auken, Van Horn, Van Trump, Voorhees, Wallace, Welker, Wheeler, Whitmore, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Winans, Witcher, Wolf Woodward—105.

Several of the Pennsylvania members request that it be stated that they voted "no" because the bill to repeal the income tax was so far down on the calendar that in their opinion it could not be reached. Among these bills were a bill to reduce the duty on imports, a bill to abolish the duty on coal, a bill to authorize the issue of convertible bonds, and the bill to reduce the duties on imported salt. Besides this, the bill itself could have been amended by adding or attaching any tariff bill that might have been offered.

REMOVAL OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to remove the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, a member of the Naval Committee, opposed the bill. One of the objections to it was, that in the deed conveying a large portion of the yard to the Government there was a clause providing that in case of its ever ceasing to be used for the purpose of a navy-yard, the property should revert to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York. A part of the property proposed to be sold did not belong to the Government, but to the Marine Hospital, the funds of which are contributed by the sailors, twenty cents a week being deducted from the wages of every person in the navy. Another objection was the great importance of the yard itself. Such a dry-dock as it possesses could not be built within ten years, or for less than $4,000,000.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, opposed the bill unless provision were made for the establishment of a navy-yard in the vicinity of New-York. As to having the work of the Government done at private ship-yards his answer to that was that all the great private ship-yards, with the Morgan Iron Works, the Allaire Iron Works and all the other great machine-shops of New-York were closed, Congress having legislated away their business. It would be little short of insanity to remove the Navy-yard from Brooklyn and place it at New-London, leaving the great City of the country without any means to rely upon for works of offense or defense.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. STARKWEATHER of Connecticut, and SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, in support of the bill, by Messrs. CALKIN, SCHUMAKER and WOOD of New-York, against it, and by Mr. KETCHAM of New-York, in support of his substitute for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the propriety of removing the Brooklyn Navy-yard and establishing a new one in the State of New-York.

Mr. STARKWEATHER opposed the appointment of a Commission which would be restricted to the selection of a locality in which some of the Commission or their relatives might be interested.

Mr. KETCHAM modified his substitute by striking out the names of the Commissioners and leaving the appointment of the Commission to the President.

Mr. WOOD said he had not made up his mind as to the merits of the question until he had heard the discussion, but now he was convinced that it would be exceedingly unwise to disturb the Brooklyn Navy-yard. There was no site, either on Long Island Sound or on the Hudson River, New-London, Portsmouth, League Island, or any other place more peculiarly adapted for a navy-yard than the very site where the Brooklyn Navy-yard is located. In his judgment the bill should not pass.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, declared himself in favor of providing for a Commission to be chosen by the President for the purpose of inquiring into the title of the property, the necessity and propriety of the removal, and the necessity and propriety of locating new yards, or adopting the policy of England, and having ships of war built by contract at private yards. He referred to the apparent advantages of New-London as a site for a navy-yard.

Mr. SCHUMAKER reminded him that during the whole of the war of 1812, New-London had been blockaded by the British.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Tuesday next.

THE MISSION AT BERLIN.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing the mission to Prussia on a par in all respects with missions to England and France. Adopted.

EULOGIES ON MR. COVODE.

The House then, at 3½, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill, and at 3 o'clock the Committee rose and the death of the late Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, was announced. Eulogies of the deceased were delivered by Messrs. KELLY of Pennsylvania, BANKS of Massachusetts, MERCUR of Pennsylvania, KELLEY of Indiana, DENZ of Pennsylvania, BINGHAM of Ohio, HOLMAN of Indiana, and KELSEY, of New-York, after which the House, in respect to the deceased, adjourned.

OUR DIFFERENCE WITH ENGLAND.

Official Correspondence Between the English Minister and Secretary Fish—England Anxious to Settle All Questions at Once—A Mixed Commission to Sit in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President sent to the Senate today a brief Message, inclosing the following correspondence:

SIR EDWARD THORNTON TO MR. FISH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1871.

SIR: In compliance with an instruction received from Earl GRANVILLE, I have the honor to state that Her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively, with reference to the fisheries on the coasts of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States toward these possessions. As the consideration of these matters would, however, involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and as it is very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, I am directed by Lord GRANVILLE to propose to the Government of the United States the appointment of a joint High Commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each Government. It shall hold its sessions at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries, as well as those which affect the relations of the United States toward Her Majesty's possessions in North America. I am confident that this proposal will be met by your Government in the same cordial spirit of friendship which has induced Her Majesty's Government to tender it, and I cannot doubt that in that case the result will not fail to contribute to the maintenance of the good relations between the two countries, which I am convinced the Government of the United States, as well as that of Her Majesty, equally have at heart.

I have honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

EDWARD THORNTON.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, &c.

MR. FISH TO SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1871.

SIR: In have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of Jan. 26, in which you inform me, in compliance with instructions from Earl GRANVILLE, that Her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects, respectively, with reference to the fisheries on the coast of Her Majesty's possessions in North America; and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States toward these possessions. As the consideration of these matters would, however, involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and as it is very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, I am directed by Lord GRANVILLE to propose the appointment of a joint High Commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each Government, shall hold its sessions at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the mode of settling the differences which have arisen out of the fisheries, as well as those which affect the relations of the United States toward Her Majesty's possessions in North America. I am authorized by his Lordship to state that it would give Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction if the claims commonly known by the name of the "*Alabama* Claims" were submitted to the consideration of the same High Commission by which Her Majesty's Government have proposed that the questions relating to the British Possessions in North America should be discussed, provided that all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, are similarly referred to the same Commission. The expressions made use of in the name of the President in your above-mentioned note with regard to the "*Alabama* claims," convince me that the Government of the United States will consider it of importance that these causes of dispute between the two countries should also and at the same time be done away with, and that you will enable me to convey to my Government the assent of the President to the addition which they thus propose to the duties of this High Commission, and which cannot fail to make it more certain that its labors will lead to the removal of all differences between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

EDWARD THORNTON.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, &c.

MR. FISH TO SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1871.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th ult., which informs me that you are authorized by Earl GRANVILLE to state that it would give Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction if the claims commonly known by the name of the "*Alabama* claims" were submitted to the consideration of the same High Commission by which Her Majesty's Government have proposed, that the questions relating to the British Possessions in North America should be discussed, provided that all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country are similarly referred to the same Commission. I have laid your note before the President, and he has directed me to express the satisfaction with which he has received the intelligence that Earl GRANVILLE has authorized you to state that Her Majesty's Government has accepted the views of this Government as to the disposition to be made of the so-called "*Alabama* claims." He also directs me to say with reference to the remainder of your note, that if there be other and further claims of British subjects or of American citizens, growing out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, he assents to the propriety of their reference to the same High Commission; but he suggests that the High Commissioners shall consider only such claims of this description as may be presented by the Governments of the respective claimants at an early day to be agreed upon by the Commissioners.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Sir EDWARD THORNTON, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

Agassiz on France.

Prof. AGASSIZ presided at the meeting in Boston, on Tuesday afternoon, upon the occasion of the delivery of an address by Dr. BROWN-SEQUARD, in behalf of the destitute people of France. And in introducing the lecturer he said:

"It gives me great pleasure to face a Boston audience once more, especially for the cause which brings us together. I am here to introduce to you my friend Dr. BROWN-SEQUARD, whose lecture this afternoon is in behalf of the suffering poor in France, made destitute by the war. Let me remind you how much we owe to the nation now in such desperate need. It was France who at the close of the last century aroused over the whole of Europe ideas of freedom and the value of self-government. If the French have not yet succeeded in giving permanent form to their aspirations, they have planted a seed which has taken root in many souls. In Prussia herself (where at one time French science, French art, French letters, and even the French language reigned supreme) owes in great degree to France the principles of liberal culture which constitute now her highest claim upon the sympathy of the world. Even the idea of national unity, in the name of which the Prussian armies have been trampling over France, was in the first instance borrowed from her. It seems to me that the establishment of the new Prussian Empire must seem like a mockery to the German laboring classes, who certainly have not looked for the founding of another great arbitrary Power, based upon a military organization, as the reward of their labors and sufferings during the last six months. And for France it is not too much to say that should she not succeed in establishing a liberal form of government when peace is restored, the world will soon witness a second Poland in Western Europe. Let us remember, then, what France has done in her day to promote the best interests of mankind, and let us offer to her not merely a pitying sympathy such as we extend to those who cannot help themselves, but a cheering, gladdening sympathy which will give her a new hope in the hour of her great adversity."

Buried Alive in a Well—The Different Fates of Two Men.

On Monday morning last, Mr. HENRY DUNSTER was buried alive in his well in Duxbury, Mass., by its caving in upon him, after he had descended by a rope to remove a stick of wood which had fallen into it. Seeing the earth caving, he favored himself as much as possible, but his life was finally saved by the wedging in of some large rocks about two inches above his head. The alarm was soon given, and in a short time fifty or more citizens were busily at work to relieve him from his perilous position. For an hour or more sounds from below could be distinctly heard, which grew fainter and fainter as time went on, and finally ceased altogether. So hopeless the case seemed that at one time it was thought best to suspend the work until proper machinery could be had, but it was continued for some seven hours, when Mr. DUNSTER was reached, and was found to be still alive.

A similar accident, with less fortunate result, occurred in Wyton, Canada, on Saturday afternoon. A well had become foul, and an old well-digger, named WM. ROBINS, of London, Ont., undertook to cleanse it, after several others had refused on account of the danger. The water was pumped out, and he descended. About midway was a piece of log running across the well, and blocking up the way. This he found it necessary to remove, but no sooner had the tackle been applied, and the wood started, than the stones and earth caved in on all sides. The block in some measure checked the descent, or the unfortunate man must have been crushed to death immediately. But he was only spared to meet a terrible death by slow drowning. Part of the *débris* formed a partial arch over him—the rest wedged him in tight below. Those above were almost paralyzed by the sight before them; and, for some time, thinking poor ROBINS beyond all hope of recovery, did nothing to extricate him. At last his voice was heard feebly calling to those above to clear away the stones, and let him out. This reassured the men, and one and all set to work with a will in the best manner that suggested itself; a man went down, and by means of a tub and a windlass a large quantity of the stones and earth was passed up. As fast as they worked, however, the earth kept falling in. All this while the voice of ROBINS was heard at intervals, now imploring deliverance in affecting terms, now making incoherent ejaculations, and again invoking mercy. "The water is rising; it's now up to my knees; but work away, boys, and you may save me yet." came down from the men in the earth in a faint tone, but yet distinct enough to be understood. Then the voice broke into sobs of despair. Each time it was heard, the men in the well and at the windlass put on fresh energy, and worked till great beads of sweat rolled on their brows; the crowd continually increased, until at last there was a large and excited assemblage on the spot. "It rises every time! Oh, let me out of this!" They thought that the man, besides the agony he must have endured from the pressure upon his body, was slowly drowning, lent fresh vigor to the work of deliverance, but the exhumation was extremely slow from the sandy nature of the soil, which fell in almost as rapidly as it was taken out. Thus the work went on for three hours, and at last the unfortunate man was reached. But he was dead.

THE DEAD BY THE DISASTER.

Who Some of the Victims of the Accident on the Hudson River Railroad Were.

Our exchanges from Buffalo, Cleveland, Erie, and many other places, speak feelingly of the losses those cities have sustained by reason of the dreadful accident on the Hudson River Railroad on Monday night last. We give below such portions as will, we doubt not, be of interest to all readers of the TIMES:

REV. MORELLE FOWLER.

The Hartford *Courant* says that the loss of Rev. MORELLE FOWLER and family seems to come more nearly home to the citizens of Connecticut than any other. Indeed, the case seems to be more distressing than any other. The father, mother and three children all met a common death. Mr. FOWLER was a graduate of the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, had been settled in the ministry in New-York State, and had, with his family, just been visiting his wife's father in New-London. He was on his way to engage in missionary work in Utah. The New-Haven *Journal & Courier* adds that Mr. FOWLER was a son of the late VICTOR FOWLER, of North Guilford, where his mother still resides, and a cousin of CHARLES H. FOWLER, of New-Haven. On entering the ministry, he was settled for about a year in New-London, where he married a daughter of E. V. STODDARD, of that city. He removed to Oswego, N. Y., where he remained nearly two years, and thence to Batavia, where he resided between six and seven years, having the late DEAN RICHMOND among his parishoners. He was compelled to retire from the pulpit on account of a bronchial difficulty, and his church gave him an indefinite leave of absence, beside a purse of $2,000 with which to seek a recovery of his health. He visited Salt Lake City, and found the climate so beneficial that he returned to engage in missionary work there, under the Bishop of Montana, and had visited his friends in Connecticut, among the last the family of his wife at New-London. Mr. FOWLER was a man of marked ability, greatly beloved among his relatives and friends, by whom this shocking termination of his promising career will be deeply mourned.

GEORGE S. BENEDICT, OF CLEVELAND.

Among the victims were Mr. GEORGE S. BENEDICT, one of the proprietors of the Cleveland *Herald*, and son of Mr. GEORGE A. BENEDICT, its editor-in-chief, and Mr. ARTHUR PEASE, of Buffalo, son of Mr. SHELDON PEASE, formerly of Cleland. Of Mr. BENEDICT the Cleveland *Herald* says: "The distress which this news caused in the family of Mr. BENEDICT, and in the establishment where he was so esteemed and beloved, may be imagined. The sorrow in the city when the sad news became known was general and deep. Mr. BENEDICT had hosts of friends, and in the whole world, so far as we know, not a single enemy. The news of his fate spread rapidly, and the expressions of sorrow were spontaneous and earnest. He whose hand would have most fittingly expressed in these columns the loss we all feel has a grief too deep for such utterance, for he has lost not only a business associate, but an only son. And to us, on whom the sad task devolves, the shock is too recent and sharp, the personal loss too great, for us to choose the language in which to express our sorrow. One of the kindest of gentlemen, the truest of friends, and the whitest of human souls, passed from this world when, in the awful Hudson River catastrophe, perished GEORGE S. BENEDICT."

And alluding to him the Cleveland *Leader* not less feelingly says: "Mr. BENEDICT was a native of this city, and at the time of his death was twenty-nine years of age. He was one of the Alumni of Cleveland High School, and finished his education at Kenyon College, where he graduated in 1861. During that year he entered upon the duties of city editor of the *Herald*, and filled that position until the following year, when he received the appointment of Pay-master in the navy. In 1867 he resigned his office and entered the *Herald* establishment as a partner, having charge of the business of the counting-room. In 1868 he married Miss WOOLSON, daughter of the late CHARLES J. WOOLSON, of this city. He leaves, beside his widowed wife, two children. The writer of this having been brought into contact with Mr. BENEDICT as a business competitor as well as a friend, can bear testimony to his amiability of disposition, the uprightness of his business dealings, his honorable character, and to his having possessed far more than ordinary talents as a newspaper business manager. His loss will be severely felt by the *Herald* establishment, as well as by the Press of Cleveland, for he had done much to create a friendly business feeling between the several papers of the city. In common with all the friends of the deceased, we tender to the bereaved widow, and to the stricken parents and sisters, our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction."

WILLIAM C. CURRY, OF ERIE.

Of WILLIAM C. CURRY, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Erie, Penn., the *Dispatch* of that city says: "Business connected with the banking interests, with which he has long been prominently identified, had kept him from home for weeks. In Philadelphia, he was prosecuting the claims of the Second National Bank of this city, of which he was Cashier, to a large sum of money involved by a bank robbery. The case was decided against him; new plans were maturing, and another effort was to be made. Monday night he left his hotel in New-York for the trip homeward. Few men in Western Pennsylvania are more widely known than Mr. CURRY. He was a native of this region; his father one of the earlier settlers. Mr. CURRY came to Erie a boy; was employed in the ill-fated Bank of the United States, rapidly winning promotion by industry, integrity, ability and rare energy of character. When the bank failed, comparatively a young man though he was, he was appointed to settle its business. Subsequently he was a partner in the firm of HILL & CURRY, of Pittsburg. Returning to Erie, he established a private banking-house. When the national system was instituted, he organized the institution he has ever since served. These are the meagre outlines of a successful business career. In financial knowledge, understanding of the laws of trade and finance, and the principles, facts and details of our monetary system, Mr. CURRY had few superiors in the country. This is no time for an estimate of his character, if it were needed in a community which all day yesterday was clinging hopelessly to the delusion that he, at least, might have escaped the frightful fate of others."

THE DEAD OF BUFFALO—SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.

The City of Buffalo suffered very seriously. Of its lamented dead the *Courier* speaks as follows:

Our own dead make up a list of persons well known and much beloved, and we refer to them individually with a sense of oppressive pain which defies any effort to speak of them as we feel. ARTHUR W. PEASE and wife were known to a very wide circle, and their untimely death casts an indescribable gloom over the hearts of all who knew them. Mr. PEASE had for some time been an invalid, but was considered in a fair way for entire recovery. By those who knew him intimately, for his genial qualities and ambitious mind he was best liked. His wife was a charming lady, the centre of an interesting social circle.

WALTER H. FORBUSH was a member of the firm of FORBUSH & HYATT, patent agents and attorneys, and was a young man of sterling qualities. Clear-brained, active, energetic, eminently social and interesting, he was regarded as one of our most promising young men. His father lost his life in the terrible Angola disaster, and it seems he was fated to travel the same fiery path to eternity which his father trod. He leaves a wife and family.

ALBERT A. GILLET was the son of HENRY T. GILLET, Esq., and the junior member of the firm of HENRY T. GILLET & SON, distillers. He was well known for his business qualities and pleasant manners, and was universally popular. A younger brother lost his life at the memorable conflagration which destroyed the American Hotel. Mr. GILLET leaves a wife and family.

PETER H. VOSBURGH, the sleeping-car conductor, although a young man, was one of the most popular conductors on the road. Always courteous, kind and attentive, he had won for himself a most enviable reputation. He leaves a wife and child.

The Buffalo *Express* speaks of others thus:

Mr. ROLLIN GERMAIN is also numbered among the victims of this fearful catastrophe. There are very few of our old citizens who did not know and respect him. His name was widely known, both as a lawyer and as the originator of the Germain steam-ships. He was a resident of this city, but has of late been doing business in New-York.

Mr. LUCIUS A. ROOT, book-keeper, who resided at No. 139 Court-street, is also numbered among the killed. There is some doubt as to his identity; but if present suppositions are correct, he was employed as a book-keeper at the Eaton Sewing-mill.

SAD ENDING OF A PLEASURE TRIP.

From the *Post* of last evening we take the following: Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. GILLET formed part of a party of four who arrived in this City on the 1st instant. Mr. BENEDICT left his home on the last day of January, accompanied by an intimate friend, Mr. M. H. HANNA. At Buffalo they were joined by Mr. GILLET and Mr. WINSLOW. They were all old friends, and were intending to follow out a cherished scheme of visiting New-York together for recreation. In this City they had a most agreeable sojourn, visiting all the places of note in town; but, unfortunately, after a few days' stay Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. GILLET were surprised to cut short their visit and to attend to business at home. Mr. WINSLOW at first thought of returning with them, but as Mr. HANNA had to remain longer, he decided most happily to stay also. Messrs. BENEDICT and GILLET departed by the 8 o'clock train Monday evening. Tuesday morning came news of the frightful accident. Immediately Messrs. HANNA and WINSLOW left for Poughkeepsie, and there found the mutilated remains of their companions. Wednesday evening the sad party was at home. What remained of the two friends killed in charge of the survivors—a dreadful termination to the happy visit to New-York, and painfully different from the journey there, when all four were alive. Mr. GILLET leaves a wife and two little girls; Mr. BENEDICT a wife and one baby girl. Both were about thirty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR PEASE, also killed, (from Buffalo,) leave a little girl. All leave parents, brothers or sisters, and a multitude of friends to mourn their untimely end. Mr. GILLET lost one brother at the burning of the American Hotel, Buffalo, some five or six years since, and another in the war.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Interviewing."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, through your paper, to call the attention of your readers to a system adopted by the *Sun*, and other sensational papers, called interviewing? As no family is exempt from sorrows as well as joys, there is no way of settling this thing except not buying papers addicted to this practice. Last Winter there was a wedding in one of our most respectable families. A reporter came to get the facts as to the appearance of the bride, dress, &c. He was politely requested to withdraw. The next morning there was a description of the affair, which ended by saying that though it was very grand, yet when the guests went to supper those who went to the first table did not get enough to eat, and those who went to the second table got nothing.

Now take my own case. Two deaths occur in a family within three months, and under the most dreadful circumstances. An inquest is held, and all the facts necessary for the public are given. On Sunday evening, Jan. 29, a ring is heard, and a very gentlemanly young man asks to see me. He was dressed in dark clothes, astrakan cap without front, wearing a pair of eye-glasses, and high top boots. I am called, and he introduces himself as a reporter of the *Sun*. I told him that all that was necessary to be known was the facts set forth at the inquest. This man was treated like a gentleman, and I thought at the time he was one; but he went out, and made an article for the *Sun* which was false from beginning to end, in relation to a conversation which he said took place between him and myself, and which never took place. As it was done so publicly I would deny it publicly, as it has put me in a false position, as I have been asked twice, and made the subject of inquiry whether I had turned Spiritualist.

For the benefit of my many friends, but especially for the benefit of the editors and reporters of the *Sun*, I would say I am still a sound Presbyterian; that the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, on faith, and believe truly what Christ said: "All liars shall have their part in the lake which burns with fire and brimstone;" and I believe there is no exception made either to editors or their subordinates. And also, since the visit of that reporter, I am more fully confirmed in this doctrine than ever.

A. A. STARR.

Fair Play.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a confession of weakness, in a free country, for any religious organization to invoke the aid of the civil authority to preserve itself from the decay incident to its lack of vital force. The great central idea of liberal institutions is to preserve a strict neutrality between antagonistic religious elements. Despotism may cherish a State Church. Tyranny fosters bigotry and intolerance; but freedom in civil affairs begets freedom in religious beliefs. Therefore, when a sect basking in the warmth of untrammeling civil liberty, shielded from the injustice and persecution, shrinks from the free discussion of its merits, from the fair arena of intellectual contest, and appeals to the State to protect it from other creeds, it betrays a consciousness of inherent weakness; it evidences a lack of confidence not merely in the strength of its own organization, but in its merits. The truth never need fear the fullest investigation. Religion need not fear the light. Reason and justice will always discriminate correctly, and God, the source of all true religion, will ever maintain His own cause, not by the carnal weapons of earthly warfare, but by the great spiritual agencies before which nations are powerless. Charities, if organized under denominational auspices, are bound to do their own work, in their own channels, but if too straitened to cover all the necessitous, and unable. No special education is needed with the staff, since any doctor, merchant or mechanic may become a surgeon, pay-master or engineer. This argument does not apply to the line, and hence the necessity for more line than staff officers. The navy does not need these supernumerary staff officers, and the country does need them. The country is paying extra taxes to support them as consumers, instead of having the benefit of their labor as producers, conservers and general assistants to its development.

Let us now look at the wish of the staff with regard to independence. Here they ask too much. Independence, liberty, freedom, are words which represent the condition dearest to American hearts; but subordination is another word that calls up a contrary idea, which is in some places of even greater immediate importance. The freedom of the many may depend on the subordination of the few. On board a ship-of-war subordination is of the first necessity to success, and must be had at whatever cost. Those who enter the artificial and peculiar life of the navy, should understand that their own will and freedom is the great sacrifice they make to their country, and they should know that the merit of the offering is all lost if it be not intended. The government of a real man-of-war, must, from the nature of the case, be a despotism, and every country wishing to be well served, makes this the principle of its navy. To efficiency are essential unity of action and power of concentration, which can be obtained only through discipline. Discipline implies sub

THE UNION-HILL TRAGEDY.

Continuation of the Inquest—Important Testimony.

The Coroner's inquest touching the death of the old man, CHAS. KRAFT, who is supposed to have been brutally murdered at Union Hill on Monday night, was continued yesterday. NATHAN BERG, one of the accused, testified that on Monday night he was in a grocery-store corner of Hudson-avenue and Blum-street, and HAAS, also accused of the murder, was there; we shook dice for drinks and tobacco several times; about ten minutes to twelve we heard some one hallooing; witness, HAAS and the storekeeper went out and saw an old man sitting in a shoe-shop on the opposite corner; WENDEBY, the shoemaker, was asked by the old man to let him stop for the night, as he had just got out of the Poor-house; in company with another old gentleman, we took him to FREY who has charge of the lodgers' room, but he refused to receive him without a permit; we all then went down-stairs, and the old gentleman alluded to went home; did not hear the latter say if you strike that man, I'll strike you;" did not raise my hand at him; HAAS and I took the old man by the arm and fetched him down Palisade-avenue, near the tower; there we parted, and went down Union-street to grocery-store; HAAS went into Bunn's place; saw the old man walk east as far as Blum-street; after getting a can of oil, I went home; have seen the body of deceased, and recognise it as that of the old man; in the morning the shoemaker told me that the old man who was in his place last night got killed; told him I did not know anything about it, and that he might have been frozen to death; was in my shirt-sleeves, because I only crossed the street to get some oil; have had a little conversation with HAAS since we were arrested; he said we were in trouble for nothing, and for our good heart.

OSTHEIMER, recalled—Have heard HAAS and BERG testify, and cannot identify their voices as those I heard while sleeping in the bell-tower.

MICHAEL DROLLE testified that he was standing on the corner of Palisade-avenue on the night of the murder, when he thought he heard the cry of fire; looked down Union-street and saw three men come out of a basement; thought was one of the three; when they came up they told me they wanted to get the old man into the Four-house; told BERG and HAAS HOFMEISTER had a key that would unlock the bell-tower; they then got hold of deceased and said, "Come, die then;" saw them stop in front of the Town Hall; crossed over to BUB's saloon, and HAAS came in about fifteen minutes after; he ordered drinks, and while standing at the bar fell down; he said he was sick; took him outside the door, and afterward home, and put him to bed; didn't see BERG after seeing him with the old man.

FREDERICK SHOPFELD, who lives adjoining the bell-tower, swore he was awakened by a noise as if a struggle was taking place; my daughter asked me in the morning if I heard the cry of murder in the night; said that she heard some one say, "For God's sake do not kill an old man." The inquest was then adjourned until today.

Staten Island Improvement.

The following is the full text of Mr. DANIEL LOWE's letter, read by him before the Staten Island Improvement Commission on Wednesday last:

Hon. Erastus Brooks, Chairman of the Staten Island Improvement Commission:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to say a word to the Commission, and allow me to say the course taken by your Commission is exactly the course to defeat the ends desired. Your propositions for improvement are too large and extensive, and the result will be that conservative men, who would otherwise favor some of your plans, will now oppose you.

As one of the largest real-estate tax-payers, if not the largest individual tax-payer on Staten Island, I most respectfully protest against bonding Richmond County, as appeared by the vote of your Commission at your last meeting. If your plans are to be carried out according to your bill, $1,000,000 will be but a circumstance in the expense, neither will $3,000,000 accomplish it. Now my opinion as to the roads wanted—we have as many as we need, but I am sorry to say that there are not a mile of good roads on Staten Island. In the months of March and April, all the roads leading from the shore to the interior of the island are in abominable condition. I will certainly go as far as any other man in improving the roads now made.

If county bonds are to be issued for draining, I should consider it a gross injustice on that part of the island that needs no draining. That section should have to pay a full share for the draining of Southfield and Northfield. I should say the parties who own the swamps and marshes should pay for the same, as they have all the profit if it is done. I will here state that I have property in Southfield and Northfield, and I am willing to drain all my lands, if parties that join me will state theirs. I will further state that last year I paid more than $3,000 to fill up ponds that were nuisances, in the town of Northfield, and am ready to do more if needed.

With this I send a paper showing what has been doing recently in the towns of Southfield and Middletown as to draining, which appears to me all that is wanting to carry out the drainage.

The Greene-Street Tragedy—Death of Wittenberg.

GEORGE WITTENBERG, the young man who shot himself through the head on Wednesday morning, at No. 165 Greene-street, while intoxicated, expired, yesterday afternoon, at Bellevue Hospital. The deceased, who had formerly been a performer at the Theatre Comique, and resided with his mother at No. 150 York-street, Jersey City, endeavored to kill KITTY REYNOLDS, his female friend, before he shot himself. Coroner YOUNG has been notified to hold an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS DAY CALENDAR, FOR FEB. 20.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 10: Nos. 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 99.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
272—Van Brizl vs. Walker.	1176—Cross vs. Justice.
72—Clapp vs. Ostrander.	1186—Barnard vs. Scott.
963½—Near vs. Demarest.	1199—Hildick vs. Pond.
976—Pease vs. Maltby.	1213—Turrell vs. Buffalo, N. Y. & E. R. Co.
1176—Lum vs. R. R. Co.	1223—Bodine vs. Carroll.
825—Nat. Park Bank vs. Ellinger.	1249—Fassin vs. Hubbard.
889—Grahn vs. Scott.	1287—Davies vs. Winchester.
1027—Witney vs. Sheeon.	
1073—Jones vs. Van Nostrand.	817—Baker vs. Johnson.
	1295¼—Randolph vs. Peck.
1092—Bakerwa Bainbridge.	1313—Monhelmer vs. Johnson.
1207—Kremelberg vs. Hall.	
1221—Tufelvs. Beman.	1315—Eggleston, Jr., vs. Snyder.
1262—Levi vs. Kalish.	
1411—Sherlock vs. Whitney.	

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1174—Williams vs. George Peabody Estate.	1502—Woodward vs. Dalton
1339—McCardle vs. Carr.	1538—Wickham vs. Cascade Ins. Co.
1344—Ocean National B'k vs. Wagstaff.	1540—Bennett vs. Secor.
1384—Ocean National B'k vs. Chase.	1550—Westervelt vs. Allin.
1506—Pike vs. Yosburgh.	1558—Haines vs. Storey.
228—Robinson vs. Lafrantier.	762—Kiesling vs. Beaudoin.
956½—Zachendorff vs. Hirsch.	776—Marcus vs. Peck.
	904—Hawley vs. Taylor.
1044—Hume vs. Fathan.	
1042½—Root vs. Michael.	1240½—Hays vs. Durling.
1470—Kirby vs. Rogers.	1271—Potter vs. Carr.
1476—Earl vs. Mallory.	1372—Walsh vs. Ennis.
1486—Richardson vs. McManess.	1422—Cragin vs. Allen.
	1428—Jacobs vs. Cassidy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
53—Robinson vs. Flint.	246—Whitcomb vs. Robinson.
148—Brinkly vs. Brinkly.	
192—Rowe vs. Rowe.	249—Bardwell vs. Steuben.
196—Willis vs. Fallon.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Edward Hoyt and John Kane; robbery.	4—The People vs. Daniel McAuliffe; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Matthew Donahue; felonious assault and battery.	5—The People vs. Peter Oakes and Daniel Brown (two cases;) grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Peter Maxwell; grand larceny.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
73—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	373—Meyer vs. Aptel.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.	465—Henderson vs. Savage.
445—Trederman vs. O'Brien.	475—Crouts vs. Kruger.
	485—Moreen vs. Sutton, Jr.
38—Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulizer.	491—Rockwell vs. Brown.
263—Buckman vs. Mongenfeld.	493—Wicks vs. Hatch.
	495—Rosenbaum vs. Wild.
471—Villaret vs. O'Brien.	497—Galpen vs. Naramore.
	499—The L. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Packer.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
370—Morgenthaw vs. Henshaw.	316—Same vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
146—Campbell vs. Pre-ferre.	222—Same vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
508—Simonson vs. Walker.	356—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.	
512—Beck with vs. Bates.	610—Stroub vs. Third Av. Railroad Co.
350—Morris, adm'r, vs. Kohler.	
328—Smith vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	614—Nemorus vs. Logan.
	380—Fullmer vs. Clark.
	624—Herbert vs. Pell.
	625—Sanger vs. Danon.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
408—Rigby vs. Hasleton.	609—Howell vs. Empire Fire Insurance Co.
420—Baker vs. Goldsmith.	
100—Barnes vs. Blanck.	614—Conklin vs. Wilson.
561—Woodhouse vs. Anderson.	615—Cummings vs. Ayres.
	618—Schermerhorn vs. Wood.
622—Same vs. Same.	
466—Hamilton vs. Gessner.	617—Parker vs. Seery.
	615—Henderson vs. Butler.
604—Van Deventer vs. King.	619—Leclerc vs. Chamberling.
606—McNamara vs. McNamara.	620—Fowler vs. Beers.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
370—Haywood vs. Stein.	625—Schaffer vs. Jutte.
536—Kastor vs. Kelly.	627—National Ice Co. vs. Tyler.
575—Dubois vs. Kelly.	
581—Smith vs. Kelly.	631—Thompson vs. Gibbender.
224—Minsesheimor vs. Wicks.	629—Phan vs. Hinch.
621—Grovestein vs. Woodward.	630—Schmidt vs. Beckendoff.
623—Mechanics' Nat. Bank vs. Tanner.	631—Dickinson vs. Wolf.
624—Payne vs. Brown.	632—Lemine vs. Lohman.

Part III.—Held by Larremore, J—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
54—Krekeler vs. Ritter.	55—Thaule vs. Ritter.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4893—Brainerd vs. Freese.	5071—Havene vs. Inetaler.
4951—Baron vs. Magina.	5073—Havene vs. Gross.
5028—Joansgell vs. Zacharias.	5074—Horn vs. Sanger.
	5075—Rosenbein vs. Mell.
5055—Keidham vs. Greene.	5076—Blessing vs. Farrington.
5065—Herman vs. Obersiller.	
5067—Young vs. Woodman.	5077—Tiffany vs. Flagg.
5066—Williams vs. Fuller.	5079—Wagner vs. Giuppels.
5070—Wessell vs. Pfeiffer.	5084—Burnett vs. Simmons.

Part II.—Held by Ehrs, J.—Calendar called at 10½ M.

Nos.	Nos.
4889—Blakey vs. Venezuela S. Trans. Co.	5058—Bishop vs. Wright.
5026—Furlong vs. Sousa.	5059—Wilkinson vs. Richmond.
4977—Broesaler vs. Blessinger.	5060—Mayer vs. Mesmerole.
	5061—Daniel vs. Colorado Gold and Silver Ore Separating Co.
5072—Hatch vs. Smith.	
4738—Schmerlin vs. Hoelle.	5063—Rooney vs. Rusell.
4851—Holt vs. Hart.	5064—Earl vs. Smith.
4975—Fisher vs. Herbst.	5066—Phillips vs. Briggs
4676—Chichester vs. Higham.	5066—Dillon vs. Barkley
5045—Hall vs. Koegrel.	5067—Noe vs. Gille.
5436—Silva vs. Baronowsky.	

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. No. 5612—Brown vs. Schmedberger.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Minnie Davis, continued; arson.	7—The People vs. Ann Gracy; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Fred. and Patrick Lorberg; burglary.	8—The People vs. Richard N. Bice; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Thomas Luster; burglary.	
4—The People vs. William Myers; felonious assault and battery.	9—The People vs. Henry Lord; forgery.
	10—The People vs. Robert Service; receiving stolen goods.
5—The People vs. Albert F. Craig; grand larceny.	11—The People vs. Nelly Gobison; larceny from the person.
6—The People vs. Emanuel Loebel and Raphael Loebel; grand larceny.	

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.	Nos.
58—Fischer vs. Welsing.	103—Rowland vs. Quinn.
70—Metzgar vs. Holderlein.	132—Osborn vs. Trumbull.
	133—Same vs. Same.
297—Foster vs. Bishopriek.	151—Conklin vs. Robbins.
83—Brennan vs. Quinn.	152—Same vs. Same.
83—McCarty vs. Flynn.	161—Lynch vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
97—Cunningham vs. Hagmar.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 9.

By Judge Ingraham.

Andrew Lester vs. Jacob Cohen; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer on payment of costs.

New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to amend on payment of costs.

NOTE.—This Court has adjourned to Monday next, the 13th.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 9.

By Judge Brady.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Elbert Dietz; motion denied.

Johnson et al. vs. Whitman et al.; motion denied.

Merklee vs. Thatcher; order modified.

Simmons vs. Erie Railroad Company; new trial denied.

Cuming vs. Betts, &c.; motion denied, with leave to renew.

Field, Jr., vs. Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company; proposed order settled.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of the First German Methodist Church, &c.; order granted for leave to sell.

Pressure et al. vs. Franklin; attachment ordered; bail in $300.

Fairbanks et al. vs. Phelps, et al.; Sheriff's bill taxed.

Osgood vs. Moody; adhibits.

By Judge Cardozo.

Muller vs. Schefler et al.; proposed findings and amendments settled.

Henry F. Hamill et al. vs. James G. Hamill; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

The People, &c., vs. John Doe; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 9.

By Judge Freedman.

Richard W. Lendy vs. William Huffman; S. A. Barnum et al. vs. S. W. Carey et al.; Patrick O'Brien vs. Thomas Donohue; Robert Brown vs. Gilbert Thompson; John Bondler et al. vs. The Central Gold Mining Company; William B. Newburg et al. vs. Charles Wall et al.; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—FEB. 9.

By Judge Larremore.

Nathan et al. vs. Levy, impleaded, &c.; judgment of foreclosure for plaintiffs with an extra allowance of two and a half per cent.

Jones vs. O'Brien; reference ordered to Thos. H. Landin.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Wright vs. Flagg; extending time to make case on appeal.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

REHEARING OF CAUSES ARGUED AT THE LAST TERM.

No. 10.—*Scarlet, Administrator*, vs. *Fuller*—Error to the District Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—The only question in this case is that of its removal from the State to the Federal Court. The suit was brought in the State Court against a Colonel in the army, to recover for the seizure of certain cotton in Arkansas during the war. The defense was that the cotton was seized and disposed of for the use of the United States in pursuance of military orders. Having been removed to the Federal Court under the fifth section of the act of 1863, it is here contended that Congress had no power to authorize the removal, for that this is not one of the cases in which the Federal Courts are given jurisdiction by the Constitution; and the position is taken that that instrument vested the entire jurisdiction of those Courts. Congress has the power to establish new Courts, and it may do so, but those Courts can never have jurisdiction of a cause not embraced in the class mentioned in the Constitution. On the other hand, it is insisted that the regulation of the judicial power of the United States belongs exclusively to Congress under the Constitution, and it may establish new Courts and prescribe their jurisdiction. Cause submitted on the printed briefs by A. H. Garland for plaintiff in error, and Chipman and Hosmer for defendant.

No. 13.—*Miller* vs. *McKenzie*.—Error to the Circuit of Mississippi.—This was an action to recover for the seizure of cotton in Mississippi during the war, and the defense was that the act was done under and by the authority of the Governor of the State of Mississippi, the officer making the seizure being a Captain of the State troops. The Court ruled that belligerent rights having been accorded to those engaged in the rebellion, the officers causing the seizure to be made were excused for acts done in pursuance of orders issued by their superiors under the rules of civilized warfare. The plaintiff here insists that belligerent rights are not sovereign rights, and that the States in rebellion were not possessed of lawful sovereign power, and their officers were not invested with any authority whatever as the plea has as a defense for a wrong done; consequently, the order of the Governor of Mississippi in this case to the officer defending was no answer, and the plaintiff should recover.

Thos. Wilson for plaintiffs in error; defendant not appearing.

Nos. 14.—*Grant* vs. *United States*; No. 15—*Same* vs. *Same*; and No. 28—*McVeigh* vs. *The United States*.—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Circuit Court for the District of Virginia.—These cases present the question of the constitutionality of the Confiscation act, the plaintiff in error insisting that it was enacted to punish treason, as indicated by its title, and that, being such, the provision for the trial of the offender upon the charge of crime by a proceeding against his property, to be tried without a jury, is unconstitutional. The offense of treason can be tried only as prescribed in the Constitution, by jury, and there can, then, be no conviction without the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or a confession in open Court. The punishment of crime, it is said, by proceedings *in rem* and by default, (as was the fact in one of these cases,) is at war with the provisions of the Constitution in respect thereto. It is contended that, unless the crime for the punishment of which the fifth and sixth sections of the act subject to forfeiture of property shall be held to be treason or felony, these sections of the act "impose excessive fines" within the meaning the eighth amendment of the Constitution; and if the crime be treason or felony, the accused cannot be held to answer except in strict conformity with the requirements of the fifth article of amendment. The Attorney-General maintains the constitutionality of the act, and insists that in the exercise of its municipal and sovereign rights, Congress has the power to prohibit, under penalties, the offenses named and to provide that the penalties shall be enforced by proceedings *in rem*.

C. W. Brent, C. A. Wattles, Caleb Cushing and B. R. Curtis, for the plaintiffs in error; the Attorney-General, and his ASSOCIATES for the United States. These cases were stated at length when formerly argued at the last term of the Court.

COURT OF APPEALS—FEB. 9.

Before a full Bench.

THE BOSTWICK WILL CASE.

Nos. 31-33, known as the Bostwick will case, have been heard yesterday and today.

The case involves the construction of the will of Mr. William Bostwick, of New-Haven, and the validity of certain gifts to charity. Mr. John P. Crosby opened the case for the executors. Messrs. John H. Reynolds and Hooper C. Van Vorst were heard for the heirs of Mr. Bostwick; Messrs. A. R. Rodgers and Chas. F. Sandford appeared for the heirs of the daughter, Frances Howard Bostwick; and Judge Edmonds and Messrs. Tompkins Westervelt, George N. Titus, and Alfred L. Edwards for the Charitable Societies. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Sutherland.

WILL CASE.

Sarah C. Hatch vs. *Clara M. Puegnel et al.*—The case was called on, the plaintiff through her counsel, Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, answering that they were ready for trial.

Mr. Conklin, on behalf of the defendant, informed the Court that his associate counsel, Mr. Graham, was not well, and that he needed his assistance.

Mr. Pierrepont read an agreement made by the defendants that the case should be tried on the 9th of January last, and that it had been adjourned so often at their request upon the same ground that she must insist upon the trial of the cause, and begged the Court to name an early day. It was put down for Monday of this term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—FEB. 9.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DISPOSSESS.

Anton D. Kaufman vs. *Francis W. Doane et al.*—The plaintiff alleges in his complaint that he was the tenant of the defendant, Doane, in Henry-street, both living in the same house; that the families of the respective parties had a disagreement, and thereupon the defendants, including one Lyons, a constable, conspired to eject the plaintiff as for non-payment of rent; that by procuring a fictitious service of summons, and by disregarding a subsequent injunction, they did eject plaintiff and his family to the injury of his furniture and his wife's health. For these injuries he claims to recover $10,000 damages. The case is still on.

D. T. McMahon, for plaintiff; Anthon & Leeds, for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 9.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

ERIE'S LITIGATIONS.

Erie Railway Company vs. *The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and the New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company.*—This is an appeal by the Lake Shore Railroad from an order granted by Judge BARNARD, directing them to refrain from showing any favors to, or using influence in behalf of the New-York Central Railroad in reference to passengers, in preference to the Erie Company; also, forbidding any rebate or free passes to consignors on the Central Road. Judge BARNARD in June last granted an injunction to prevent the defendants from running engines, cars or rolling-stock of either upon the road of the other; to restrain the Michigan Southern Road from having a narrower gauge than four feet ten inches within the boundary of Pennsylvania; to restrain each company from selling tickets over the road of the other, and to compel the Michigan Southern Road to allow the same facilities and privileges to the Erie Company as to the New-York Central, in respect to way-bills, transhipment and reception and forwarding of freight. The claim of the plaintiffs is founded on an agreement made between the different roads in 1851, providing against any attempt to induce passengers from the West to go to any point which favored the interests of either of the rival lines, and required that there should be a charge of all passengers and freight either at Dunkirk or Buffalo.

Mr. Field took the preliminary objection that the order was not appealable, having been granted on the defendant's application for a postponement and as a condition thereof.

The Court so held, and dismissed the appeal.

For the same reason the case of the Erie Railroad against the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, growing out of a similar state of facts, was dismissed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 9.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113⅜	
2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅜	
10,000	do. Indorsed.	113⅜	
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109½	
10,000	do.	83.109½	
65,000	do.	b3.109½	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65,		109⅜
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.,		109⅜
	5s		109⅜
10,000	do.		109⅜
5,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. tax		19½
1,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July		59½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, new		28⅝
2,000	Alabama St. 8s		93¾
10,000	Va. St. 6s, new		61¾
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	b. c.	90¾
2,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	do.	108⅜
3,000	Cen. Pac. Gold bs.		93¼
4,000	Un. Pac. R., 1st		79¾
2,000	Union Pac. 7s, I. & Grant bs.		70
1,000	Ala. & Sus., 2d,		84¾
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf		82
15,000	Chi. & N. W. c'f'd		86¾
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st		92¼
1,000	do. bet. call		92½
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. bs.		105¼
6,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d,		66
1,000	Tol. & W. E. bs.		79
8,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st		102½
10,000	Col., Cin. & Ind. Cent. 1st		83¾
22,000	do.		83¾
5,000	C., C. & Ind. C.	2d	85
2,000	Ohio & M. c'f'd.		86¾
2,000	Quincy & T. 1st		82
5,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st		97½
20	Del. & H. Canal		115¼
100	W. Union Tel.		46⅜
400	Quicksilver Min.		12
200	do.		12¼
200	do.		13¼
100	do.	bet. call	13
100	Mariposa Min. b. c.		5
200	Mariposa Pf.		43
100	Canton Co.		b3 78¼
210	Adams Express		67⅜
15	do.		67⅞
12	Wells-Fargo Scrip		13⅜
85	Am. Mer. Union		44½
100	United States Ex.		44¾
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.		93¾
100	N. Y. C. & H. C.		89¾
10,000	do.		c. 89¾
200	L. S. & M. S. R.		93
100	Mil. & St. Paul R.		53
100	Union Pacific R.		20
400	do.		20¾
200	do.		20¾
50	C., C., Cin. & I. R.		83
200	do. & Pitts., c. b.		106⅜
50	N. J. Cen. R.		104
40	Ohio. & Erie R.		106½
164	Mil. & St. Paul		53
100	do.		53¼
50	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.		74¾
100	do.		74¾
100	Tol., Wab. & W.		52¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C. G.		95
20	do.		90¾
70	Del., Lack. & W.		103¾
150	do.		103
100	Chicago & Alton		117
10	Ohio & Miss. Pf.		72
34	Morris & Essex R.		89
30	N. Y. & N. H. R.		143⅝
400	Mar. & C. 1st Pf.		27¾
71	do.		27¾
100	do.		b30 28

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.		113⅜
20,000	do.		s10.113⅜
25,000	do.		s3.113⅜
25,000	do.		s30.113⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65,		110¼
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small		111⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64		110⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65		110¼
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new		s2.109¾
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67		109⅝
108,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.		111¾
125,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65		110¼
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65		109⅜
40,000	do.		110
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.		s3.110
10,000	do.		109½
5,000	do.		110¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.		64
10,000	N. Car. old bds.		50
10,000	do.		50¾
25,000	N. Car. F. A., '65		40
2,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan and July		59½
10,000	do.		s30. 59¾
2,000	do., Ap. & Oc.		61
1,000	Mo. St. 6s		90
1,000	Erie 2d		91
1,000	Can. Pac. Gold b.		93¾
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st		79¼
5,000	Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.		68¾
1,000	Ala. & T. H. 3d, pf.		82
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d,		58
1,000	Am. D. & Imp. 7s		95
1,300	do.		s30.106
500	do.		106¼
100	Mil. & St. Paul R.		53
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.		74¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.		95
10	Del., Lack. & W.		102¾
100	do.		102¾
100	do.		102¾
100	Ohio & Miss. R.		35¾
100	Morris & Essex R.		89
300	H. & St. Jo. R.		86
50	L. S. & M. S. R. Pf.		97½
	5 C., C., Cin. & Ind.		83½
100	Mar. & C. in. 1st Pf.		29

THURSDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The sudden and very favorable turn which our relations with England has taken on the *Alabama* and other disputed questions, is the subject of congratulation among our business people, and we refer to the negotiations, the success of which was made public in the TIMES of this morning, with the more pleasure, because we have reason to suppose that the London partner of an Anglo-American Banking-house was the able and honored medium through which this happy settlement of international trouble has been brought about. Our allusion is to Sir JOHN ROSE, of the house, in London, of Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & Co., and in New-York, of Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., whose recent visit to this country, it now transpires, had much more significance than the negotiation of one of the new Treasury Loans of the United States, or the settlement of the Canadian Fisheries question. The trust committed to his charge and discretion by the British Cabinet was of the most delicate and confidential character, and it is to his credit that he has conducted the negotiation with infinite prudence and consummate skill.

The Public Funds are higher today, and there is a large demand for all descriptions of the 5-20s 6 ₱ cents and the 10-40s 5 ₱ cents. The latter sold up to 110@110½ ₱ cent., this price carrying the March Coupon of 2½ ₱ cent. Gold. The rise is the more remarkable after the free offering of $7,088,000 yesterday of 5-20s to the Sinking Fund, and the acceptance of only $2,000,000 of this sum by the Secretary of the Treasury. Had he given the order by telegraph to the Assistant Treasurer, who had $12,000,000 Greenbacks on hand, to accept and pay for the whole seven millions and odd, the Street would probably have been treated not only to a surprise, but to a more important advance in the quotations for 5-20s than occurred this morning. We doubt whether he will be able again to buy $5,000,000 extra so cheap for the Sinking Fund for some time to come.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were at 111¼@111⅜ ₱ cent. When the bids for $1,000,000 at the Treasury were opened, the whole sum (less $10,000) was awarded to Messrs. KENYON, COX & Co., at 111⅜ ₱ cent. as the highest bidders, the total amount tendered being $3,139,000. The subsequent sales in the Gold Room were at 111⅜ ₱ cent.

In the Foreign Exchanges, the sales of 60 days London are at 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. net, (or free of brokerage,) and the market is fairly steady, after some disappointment among the leading drawers as to the extent of the immediate demand.

On the Stock Exchange, the Southern State Bonds were barely steady, and the Railway Stocks dull, in speculation, without abatement in prices from the last quotations of yesterday. The Miscellaneous Shares were again active in Quicksilver Company, and firm in Canton Company, and the Express and Telegraph Stocks. The Railway Bonds advanced to 93⅛@93½ for the Pacific Centrals and 80 for the Union Pacifics.

There is supposed to be some hope held out to the unfortunate holders of the Alabama State Bonds advanced to the Alabama and Chattanooga Road, upon which default of Interest was made on the First of January, that the Legislature may possible override the repudiating views of the new "Democratic" Governor. We confess we have little or no confidence that such hopes will be realized. We greatly fear that the Legislature, any more than the Governor, will tax their constituents to pay the Interest upon these or any other indorsed Bonds for Railway improvements. The Roads have thus far been built with European and Northern Capital on the faith of the State credit solemnly pledged to this object, and now the Bondholders are left to whistle for their Interest until the Roads are wholly finished and equipped, and it then suits their projectors to play a more honest part than the State itself. It is no secret in Wall-street that the Alabama and Chattanooga Company, with Cash means in hand, might have paid part, if not the whole of the January Interest, had it suited their purposes ahead to do so.

If any of our friends are inclined to complain that we have written too strongly, or that we have made our protests too earnestly, against the recent breaches of Southern State faith, we beg to refer them to the foregoing condition of the Alabama and Chattanooga affair. If this be not sufficient they can turn their attention to Raleigh, in North Carolina, or Nashville, in Tennessee, where no effort is made, by taxation or otherwise, to pay the Interest, or to even recognize the validity of the whole of the Principal of the Bonds of either State. Both are now confessedly in pro-rebel control, and as to any real concern for their Northern Bondholders, it may be easily measured by the indifference of their respective Legislatures, now (or recently) in session. The State of Georgia, which ought to be good for its engagements, has recently lent its 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest credits to certain Railway undertakings. Whether these Bonds are to find free sale in this or in any foreign market, or not, will, we suppose, depend upon the settlement of the indorsement of the equally-respectable State of Alabama for the use of its Railway undertakings.

Rents in Wall and Broad streets for the ensuing year, dating from May 1, promise to be lower than last season. The Brokers experience the same drawbacks to the profits of their business from extravagant rents as the Dry-Goods Jobbers up Broadway, and as their leases expire they either go into cheaper quarters, or compel their landlords to abate materially in their rents.

In the Afternoon the markets were steady on the Foreign Exchanges at 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. 60 days London, and on Gold at 111¼ ₱ cent. Money was very cheap to the Brokers throughout the day, 5@6 ₱ cent. The Public Funds closed very firm, including the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881, which were 113¼@113⅜ ₱ cent. The Railway Stocks were generally firm in quotations, although speculation was wanting in decided spirit. The Scrip of the New-York Central Company advanced to 90⅜ ₱ cent. The 6 ₱ cent. Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific rose to 93⅜ ₱ cent. The latest quotations on the general market, after the Boards, in the Long Room, were as follows compared with WEDNESDAY:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 2.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	110	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Barry.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
KING LEAR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LOVE AND INTRIGUE. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
3d-av., corner 8th-st.
LECTURE BY DR. A. O'LEARY ON PHYSIOLOGY.

WEST-SIDE HALL.
No. 285 Hudson-st.
LECTURE BY DR. T. S. LAMBERT ON ORGANIC LONGEVITY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
LECTURE BY W. G. PRIME. Subject: "Syria and Palestine."

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We are compelled to keep over, for the present, many communications from correspondents, and among them some letters on local politics, and on the "Marriage-portion" question. The last-named, including letters from "Paterfamilias," a "Contented Bachelor," and others, we shall endeavor to make room for on Sunday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament was opened yesterday by the Queen in person, who delivered a long speech, which we print in full this morning. It reviews the efforts made to restore peace between France and Germany, and the principal events since the last session. On the subject of relations with the United States, the renewal of correspondence on the questions pending between the two countries, and the suggestion of a commission on the Fishery question, and on the claims arising out of the events of the recent war in this country, are mentioned. The domestic matters of the Empire treated of in the speech include reforms in the defensive system, vote by ballot, (for which a measure will be introduced,) primary education in Scotland and agrarianism in Ireland.

FRANCE.

The elections in various parts of the country were held yesterday. M. THIERS was elected in Paris by an overwhelming majority. The military chest of the French Army of the East, containing 1,500,000 francs, has been surrendered to the Swiss Government. The Germans have carried detached works about Belfort.

THE FISHERY AND ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The diplomatic correspondence foreshadowed in our special dispatches from Washington yesterday morning is printed in full in another column. The first letter is from the British Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State, informing him of instructions to propose to the United States a joint high commission of members named by each Government to sit in Washington to discuss the mode of settling questions arising out of the fisheries, as well as those which affect the relations of the United States toward Her Majesty's possessions in North America. Mr. FISH replies in substance that the removal of the differences arising out of the depredations of the *Alabama* will also be essential to the establishment of the good relations which both Governments desire should exist between them, and suggests that these claims also be referred to the High Commission. Sir EDWARD THORNTON replies that his Government consents to this if the claims of British subjects, arising out of the events of the war, shall also be discussed. Mr. FISH conveys the assent of our Government to this proposition, and suggests that such claims only as may be presented by the Governments of the respective claimants at an early day, to be agreed on by the Commissioners, shall be considered.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Italian Chambers has passed a bill assigning regal honors and a body-guard to the Pope. The difficulty with the Government of Tunis is to be pressed to an early issue by the Italian Government....The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been granted a prolonged leave of absence, which is accepted as an indication of a peaceful understanding on the Eastern question. The Turkish Government is concentrating a large force on the Roumanian frontier....The steam-ship *Crescent City*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, is aground on the Irish coast, and will probably be a total wreck.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, several new bills were introduced, among them one for the better security of life on steam vessels, and one regulating the carrying of passengers in steam-ships and other vessels. A few unimportant measures were reported from committees, and a call was made on the President for the report of the Commissioner for carrying into effect the Treaty of 1846 with Great Britain. A motion to take up the bill prescribing an oath to be taken by Mr. MILLER, Senator elect from Georgia, provoked considerable discussion, and it was finally determined that Mr. MILLER's case should be attended to on Monday next. A motion was made to assign a day for the Steam-ship Subsidy bills, but was not passed upon. The latter part of the session was spent on the Appropriation bill, but no action was reached. The Conference Committees heretofore ordered were appointed.

In the House more petitions for a homeopathic university were presented and Mr. WHITELEY, member from Georgia, took the oath of office. Mr. HOOPER then moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of reaching the bill for the repeal of the income tax. The vote, which is regarded as a test on the general question for repeal, was taken amid considerable excitement and resulted in the rejection of the motion, 103 to 107. The consideration of the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy-yard was then resumed. The speeches were mainly in opposition to the removal, and Mr. KETCHUM advocated his substitute for the appointment of a commission to examine into the matter. The expiration of the morning hour sent the whole matter over to Tuesday next. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of putting the mission at Berlin on a par with those at London and Paris. The proceedings closed with eulogies on the late Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate, yesterday, was one to authorize aliens to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property in like manner with citizens. Several bills were reported. A petition was presented from the New-York Chamber of Commerce asking for the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation. A resolution directing the Railroad Committee to investigate the recent disaster on the Hudson River Railroad, and to report on the condition of the Wappinger's Creek and other bridges, and on the general condition of the road, was adopted. A large number of bills were passed, among them those for the completion of the Third and Ninth Judicial Districts Court-houses, in New-York; to authorize holders of railroad bonds to make them payable to bearer; providing for the examination and discharge of detained witnesses in criminal cases. Resolutions requesting the Governor to appoint a Commission to lay before the General Government claims of persons who furnished substitutes or paid commutation during the war, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The report of the Committee on Judiciary, that it was impracticable to draft a general bill for incorporating cities, owing to disparity in population, was agreed to. A motion asking the Capitol Commissioners to report the reasons for the discharge of stone-cutters employed on the new Capitol building was adopted. Many new bills were introduced, among them one to authorize the Third-avenue Railroad Company to lay an additional track from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to Chatham-square. A resolution that the Railroad Committee investigate the recent accident on the Hudson River Railroad was adopted.

GENERAL.

The war steamers of the late Venezuelan Government, lying at Puerto Cabello, have been surrendered to GUZMAN. Business at Caracas is improving.

A telegram from Havana dated yesterday, says nothing has been heard of the United States steamer *Tennessee* and the San Domingo Commissioners.

A new charter for Paterson has been introduced in the New-Jersey State Senate. That body has passed the bill authorizing the Morris Canal and Banking Company to lease its works and franchises. In the House a bill has been introduced to create the new County of Centre, from Mercer and Monmouth Counties.

Advices from St. Thomas state that the British squadron, consisting of five ships, and the Austrian frigate *Novaro*, are in port.

At the session of the State Medical Society held in Albany, yesterday, the following officers, for the ensuing year, were elected: President, WM. C. WEY, of Elmira; Vice-President, A. T. DOOLITTLE, of Herkimer; Secretary, WM. H. BAILEY, of Albany; Treasurer, CHARLES H. PORTER, of Albany.

The County Council of the Union League of America, of which DAVID B. MELLISH is President, at a largely-attended meeting, held at No. 594 Broadway, last evening, passed resolutions in favor of the Administration, and sustaining the Grant Clubs organized under the auspices of the Central Grant Club, of which Hon. GEO. OPDYKE is Chairman. A large number of new members were admitted.

JOHN DOLAN, who was stabbed by an Italian in Sussex-street, Jersey City, several days ago, is in a dying condition. STEVENS, the Italian, is held to await the result of his injuries.

How the Lawyers Ran Away.

On Tuesday evening last the Bar Association of New-York held what the members call their "regular meeting." Many questions have lately been brought before the public, as most people are aware, which cannot be absolutely without interest to the Bar Association. Perhaps it would not be going too far to assert that no one ought to be *more* interested in these questions than every honest lawyer who belongs to the Association. But who would have inferred that from the proceedings on Tuesday? The lawyers who profess to have the good of their profession so much at heart, seemed utterly unconscious that any subject had been discussed of late in which they were even remotely concerned. They had a long conversation, it is true, in which we are glad to see that Mr. JAMES W. GERARD took part. The debate seems at times to have been lively, if not even a little warm. And what was it all about? Had it any reference to controversies which have done not a little to strengthen in the minds of the public that old and unjust saying, that all lawyers are men of questionable honesty? No—a much safer topic was chosen. The thrilling question, "Shall we open our club-house on Sundays or not," was nearly all that occupied the great minds of the assembled lawyers on this occasion. We forget which way this vast problem was decided, nor does it much signify. The only noteworthy fact is that at such a time the Bar Association should meet and separate without finding anything better to do than to get up a wrangle about their club-house.

Let it be remembered that this society was organized for the purpose of elevating the character of the legal profession, and defending the younger members from the temptations which sometimes lead practicing lawyers astray. The legal business in connection with the Erie suits must have attracted the notice of many of these young men. They must sometimes have thought to themselves that if it is right to act as advocates for FISK and GOULD, before Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO, it must be very difficult to say what kind of practice can be considered wrong. They must also think that if Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD can amass a fortune by going to plead for FISK & Co. before BARNARD and CARDOZO, and yet be none the worse thought of by his brother lawyers, it is not much good for men who are striving to get on in the world to be over-nice in the choice of their clients. This, then, was one of the very subjects which everybody would naturally expect to see the Bar Association take up. If it is to be considered worth anything at all, it could not afford to stick its head in the ground and not *see* this subject. We believe that some members of the Association actually did go to Tuesday's meeting under the impression that the conduct of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD would be brought under discussion. But Mr. FIELD was there, and the moment he showed his face the attacking force "bolted." Consequently, Mr. FIELD laughed at them, brought forward a resolution or two by way of expressing his contempt for the whole concern, and then the "meeting adjourned."

There are many eminent lawyers connected with the Bar Association. If we are not mistaken, they all have but one opinion as to the Erie suits and the connection of Mr. FIELD with them. Some of these gentlemen are quite beyond any necessity for dreading the enmity of Mr. FIELD. Nevertheless, their tongues are tied. They applaud us for doing our duty, while systematically neglecting to do their own. They may say that the time has not come for action. We cannot imagine a much *better* time for action than the present, but surely they could afford to let it be known on which side their sympathies are placed? We know—but the public do not. Meetings like that of last Tuesday are calculated to bring the Bar Association into contempt, and can only be gratifying to Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, his clients, and his friends.

The Bill for Suppressing Protestantism.

Our recent efforts to awaken public attention to the true character of Senator NORTON's bill, on "Hereditary Religion," have called forth the usual howl of calumny from the whole pack of low Democratic and Irish Catholic journals in this City, which live by detraction. We have been accused of attempting to kindle the fires of religious hate, and of striving to awaken long-buried prejudices against the Roman Catholics. We have only to say to these noisy demagogues, that this journal, from its very foundation, has been the representative of the most valuable element in American society—the cultivated Protestant middle class, who are thoroughly American in their ideas and aims, but who are opposed to ultraism in any direction. Our readers will recall that the TIMES stood by the Government in the darkest hours of the war, when some of our fellow Republican journals trembled and wavered. Since that period, we have uniformly supported the most advanced American ideas, and one of the chief of these is an implacable opposition to priestcraft and priestly influence in public affairs and education. In accordance with this settled policy, we denounced the "Sectarian School bill," and aided at least to postpone the overthrow of our free school system, plotted by priests and demagogues. Equally true to our guiding principles, we have denounced and argued against this most insulting bill of Senator NORTON'S, an effort to plant a new Inquisition on American soil.

The arguments we have presented have at once called forth a most enthusiastic response from the whole Protestant and Republican community, both in City and country. The religious journals were at first apathetic, and the only strong words came from a secular weekly, the *Nation*. Meanwhile, the bill itself moved on. It was cunningly framed, evidently by priestly hands. Its execution would have cut up our Protestant charities by the roots, established the Roman Catholic faith as the presumed religion of the State, and founded a new Inquisition, which could have examined and punished every Protestant institution or school that taught neglected children in the Protestant Bible, or the Protestant arrangement of the Ten Commandments. The presentation of the bill was intrusted to the good-natured Senator from our west side, who is but a tool of the priests. Its defense was maintained by Senator MURPHY, the best lawyer on the Democratic side in the Senate. The test amendment proposed by the Republicans, to strike out the words, "interfere with religious belief," was defeated by a strictly party vote, every Democrat voting for the bill as it stood. The vote on the bill itself was then postponed, and there seemed no doubt that it would ultimately pass by a purely party vote.

We made, as our readers will recall, incessant efforts to defeat it. The rural districts began to respond, the religious journals followed where they ought to have led, letters and communications poured in upon us from every side, showing that the most apathetic but most formidable sentiment, when aroused—the Protestant love of liberty—was kindling. Of this our readers saw some sparks, which revealed the intense inner fire, in the recent meeting for Italian liberty. The leading provincial journals began to respond in glowing articles, of which we print one today from that able organ of the rural Republicans, the Albany *Evening Journal*.

Despite the threats and windy boastings of the Irish Catholic organs in this City, trustworthy assurances lead us to believe that this odious act of Senator NORTON'S, this new effort to found an Inquisition in New-York, and convert all our charities into Catholic agencies, is now practically dead. The country Democrats do not dare to go back to their constituents with such a load on their shoulders. The war so boldly opened in the Legislature against the best institutions of the Protestant bodies is thus summarily closed by a little firm resistance on the part of the liberal and Protestant Press. The lesson is a good one for our demagogues and journalists. The Catholics will respect the Protestant leaders all the more if they find they have souls which they can dare to "call their own."

The Real Masters of New-York.

When Rome had left far behind her traditions of republican freedom she became cursed with a precious set of rascals, known to history as the Pretorian Guards. These men were the true originals of the modern "loafer," with this difference, in their favor that they could fight bravely when the occasion presented itself. They began by being the servants of the autocrats of the Imperial City, and ended by becoming their masters. They condemned Emperors to death, and put the Empire up for sale, and would shortly have let chaos in, a few centuries before the time, upon a decaying civilization, had not Rome, all declining as she was, summoned up energy enough to dash them from their sublime pinnacle of rascality. Along with some of the imperial attributes of the Eternal City, we have inherited, in a form suited to the altered times and circumstances, her fatal nuisance of Pretorians. The only points where the analogy fails us, tell rather to our disadvantage. The retainers of our local Cæsars are not isolated in a fortified camp outside of the City. They occupy the much more formidable entrenchments round which collect the physical and moral impurities of the City itself. The adventurous explorer may catch stray glimpses of them on an election day; the casual observer may see specimen detachments whiling away the lazy hours, by making a feeble pretense of working at City parks and local "improvements" generally. But, on the whole, our real masters are somewhat coy of observation, being content, even at a Tammany election rally, to let the juvenile rowdies do the marching and the torch-bearing.

Yesterday, however, an expectant public had the opportunity of seeing what the Tammany Pretorians are like. The occasion was a great one, for it celebrated a splendid triumph of political finesse, and gave an opportunity of working one of the most effective of strings for keeping the real custodians of power at the beck of the schemers, who have risen by the aid of their shoulders. As a great commercial community we can very ill afford to have our street traffic even momentarily interfered with. But it would have been as absurd in the subjects of the Grand Llama of Thibet to have refused to clear the way for his palanquin, as for the inhabitants of New-York to have questioned the right of Tammany to take virtual possession of the City, and to stop its multifarious traffic for the best part of a day. And so with much waste of precious time, and with a lordly consciousness of unquestioned power, our governing class paraded in view of the governed. Truth compels us to say that a "harder" looking lot never collected together in a great City, and that their appearance was disagreeably suggestive of a time when their obvious talents for work less ornamental would be called into requisition. The time will probably come when an oppressed community will begin to realize how hollow the Power is that sent its cohorts out before our eyes yesterday. And then, we need hardly be surprised if the Pretorians we have pampered and tolerated so long should give us a taste of their quality somewhat different from the exhibition of their ill-favored visages with which we have been entertained.

A Railway Signal System.

While we may feel disposed to go to the furthest verge of charity in ascribing to "accident" the sad disaster on the Hudson River Railroad, we must ask to be excused from speaking or thinking of it as an occurrence entirely unavoidable. One of the evening papers says, with an entire disregard of fact, that "no human foresight" could have prevented this calamity. In Germany or France, it is the simple truth to affirm that no such "accident" could have happened. Axles may break, and car-wheels give way, but collisions never take place. A single train may come to wreck, by reason of some untoward event whose nature may be of the really unavoidable sort; but the horrors of the scene will never be intensified by the destruction of other onrushing trains. The process of prevention is one of almost primitive simplicity. A signal system, of easy arrangement, but of complete efficiency, is in operation on every mile of the track, by day and night. Men are permanently stationed along the entire road at short distances, having huts in which they live, and patches of ground to cultivate. It is their business to keep watch within sight of each other. During the day, they signal with flags the passage of every train, and at night perform the same service by means of colored lights. In foggy weather the signals are made with horns. It is no affair of theirs whether a train is running on time or otherwise; all they have to do is to pass along the signal that a train has started and is on its way. The men being placed thus within sight of one another, a signal given just as the train starts is passed along with a rapidity that outruns the train, and reaches the next station in time to be of use.

The code of signals is, of course, so arranged as to meet emergencies which may arise at any point. If a train is off the track or delayed by some breakage, or if the road-bed or bridges get out of order, this flag or lantern telegraph summons help, warns of danger, and stops all approaching trains. The entire efficiency of the system has been thoroughly demonstrated during years of use. In practice it has been found that an unbroken current of signals can be transmitted with a speed greater than that of the swiftest locomotive, and next only to that of electricity. It is a simple question of sharp sight and quick motion on the part of men who have no other work to perform. It is idle to tell us that a train behind time, as was the Pacific Express on that eventful Monday night, could not have been warned by even so simple a means as this of the destruction that lay in its path. And, therefore, we refuse to place the terrible disaster in the category of unavoidable occurrences which "no human foresight" could guard against.

No railway management is to be held guiltless while omitting, or on any pretext refusing, to adopt precautionary measures of ascertained value. It is, indeed, the duty of men having control of these corporations to make such precautions the first and most constant subject of study. There is no reason why we should not have in the United States quite as secure a signal service on railways as in France and Germany. This is a matter in which we cannot afford to be behind the times.

The "Open Polar Sea."

Whether or not there is such a thing as an open Polar Sea has long been a matter of dispute. Some physicists declare that there must of necessity be such a sea, while others as broadly deny its existence. Two centuries of research have, however, failed to enlighten the world definitely on the subject, and no explorer has yet attained to the point arrived at by PARRY in 1825. Many, however, still believe that a passage to this suppositious expanse of water can be made between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and that the northern shore of Greenland is the coast line of the "open Polar Sea." Nearly two years ago what is known as the German Arctic Expedition, originated by Dr. AUGUSTUS PETERMAN, of Gotha, set out for the purpose of discovering the fact concerning this long-discussed problem, and of making it known to the world.

The expedition was originally to include three vessels. Only two started, however, the *Germania* and *Hansa*. These ships proceeded northward, intending to remain together. By one of the fatalities that seem inseparable from these enterprises, they were, notwithstanding, forced to part company on July 20, 1869. The *Germania* now proceeded to skirt the east coast of Greenland, making way steadily to the north. She penetrated as far as Shannon Island, but, in latitude 75° 31′, encountered the old trouble. The pack and land ice impeded her further progress, and she returned to Winter at Sabine Island. Here, in ten feet of water, she was frozen up for the season on Sept. 27. The sun disappeared entirely early in November, but by that time, happily, a good stock of venison and other supplies had been gathered by sportsmen from the ship, so that there was no lack of wholesome food. It seems that sledging parties were made up and tried to get further north; they only managed, however, to get as far as 77° 1′. Here, they report the belt of ice to be several years of age, and to present an impassable barrier to further progress. Reindeer, musk-oxen, and smaller game were found, "which appeared to have come from the north," leading to the presumption that the north coast of Greenland runs west, instead of extending on toward the Pole. The *Germania* was not free from the ice until the 21st of July, 1870, when she again worked her way to the north-east cape of Shannon Island, to repeat the experience of the previous year. Impassable ice once more blocked her way, and finally, her boilers being useless, she got back to Bremen under sail.

Meanwhile, her consort, the *Hansa*, was driven to the south. She subsequently went east and north until she reached Pendulum Island. On the 5th of September she also was frozen up in the ice. What was worse, she was forced by the pressure fourteen feet above the surface of the water, and finally thrown on her broadside on the ice. By this mischance she received such injuries that, when let down again, she sank. This happened in latitude 70° 50′, longitude 21° west. Her crew of fourteen men passed the Winter on the ice. For two hundred days they suffered frightful privations. One of the party went mad, but happily no lives were lost, and at last, on the 13th of June, 1870, the poor fellows succeeded with their boats in reaching the Moravian Mission, at Frederickstadt. From this place they were taken to Copenhagen by the Danish brig *Constance*. Thus the object of this expedition was not attained by either vessel. Like many enterprising attempts that preceded it, this last effort has also failed. Still, many useful geographical and scientific discoveries have, it is said, been made through its means. The east coast of Greenland has been shown not to be the mere frozen waste it was popularly supposed to be. Other facts elicited by the courageous efforts of the German Arctic Expedition have lately been communicated to the Royal Geographical Society of London, by Sir L. MCCLINTOCK. We are not thoroughly informed respecting their details. They are, however, spoken of as making important additions to the existing stock of polar knowledge by such men as Sir H. RAWLINSON, Capt. SHERARD OSBORN, Admiral COLLINSON, and others, so that it may reasonably be inferred that their value is not overrated by the condensed accounts of the European newspapers.

Short-Cuts to Justice.

The Texas fashion of litigation appears to be spreading to Missouri. Not long since we related how a murder trial in the former State was promptly settled by the defendant shooting the Judge, and the Sheriff shooting the defendant. This new and simplified Code of Procedure has now been put into operation with great success at Springfield, Mo. Judge LINDENBOWER, at whose immediate expense the innovation has been introduced, bought during the war, at Sheriff's sale, the lands of Mr. CANNEFOX, who was then engaged in helping to lose the cause of the rebellion in the South. On his return, at the conclusion of the struggle, he was naturally displeased to find his property in the possession of a stranger. Perhaps he remonstrated with the interloper; perhaps he threatened that ultimate argument with which Southern gentlemen have before now dissuaded unwelcome settlers. In any event, argument and menace were alike in vain. The intruder was obdurate; "the hard heir strode about his lands, and would not yield them for a day." So Mr. CANNEFOX was reluctantly compelled to bring suit for the recovery of his property.

But the slow process and exasperating delays of the law chafed his Southern spirit. He resolved to end the trouble by a judicious compromise. If he could not have his own land, his adversary should not have it either. Meeting the Judge soon after in the "Humboldt Saloon," a bar-room where all that is most high-toned in Springfield society, lay or forensic, is wont to congregate, he proceeded in the most artistic manner to put his resolve into execution. First by a casual remark he directed the Judge's attention to the subject of their dispute; next he took a solitary and scornful drink of whisky at the bar, and then informing his adversary with a judicial oath that he had lived long enough, at once corrected that anomaly of fate by lodging three pistol shots in his body, which made further existence not only superfluous, but impossible. Having thus rid himself of the cares of Court, this successful litigant began to enjoy himself after the manner of his kind by boasting of the achievement. Whether for this, or because of the contempt of Court implied in the transaction, or for the graver crime of drinking alone, public opinion is unfavorable to Mr. CANNEFOX and his system. The prevailing sentiment, indeed, appears to be that he also has lived too long, and the chances are that he will furnish his friends and neighbors with an entertainment similar to that which not long since delighted and improved the people of Potosi and its vicinity.

Viewed in this light, as leading to provide cheap and rational amusement for large numbers of his fellow-citizens, Mr. CANNEFOX'S short-cut to justice may seem laudable and even benevolent. But for general use in a mixed community we regard it as unsatisfactory. It is difficult to persuade a man or his friends that he has lived long enough, and that one is therefore justified in killing him and taking his property. So powerful is what MATTHEW ARNOLD calls "the blood-thirsty clinging to life" of average humanity. Nevertheless, Mr. CANNEFOX's method appears to have a certain number of admirers, and it is a little ominous that the infection is traveling this way. How fortunate it is that shooting is unknown in our peaceful City, that litigation is here so short and sweet as to offer no temptations to sanguinary impatience, and that we are blessed with Judges who are constant refutations of that unpleasant French maxim: *Il n'y a pas d'homme necessaire.*

MINOR TOPICS.

The announcement which we made yesterday in reference to the Convention of a Joint Commission, for the discussion of all differences between the United States and England, is fully confirmed. We prepared our readers to expect that the Queen of England would announce in her speech from the throne that the proposed Commission would be authorized to treat on all disputed questions. It will be observed, too, that the correspondence on the subject, sent to Congress by the President, is precisely what our Washington correspondent described it to be. We can only hope that the labors of the Joint Commission will be successful, notwithstanding the opposition likely to be made to it from the first.

The House of Representatives refuses to take even the preliminary steps for repealing the Income Tax. We can only humbly apologize for having ventured to express the general voice of the public with regard to the tax. We quite see, however, that the public have no right to any opinion in the matter. The best thing they can do is to send a penitential deputation, clad in white sheets, to the House, and ask pardon for having suggested that the Income Tax should be repealed. The House of Representatives knows best what is good for us. It is said that the Free Traders have helped to insure the continuance of the tax, through their determination to oppose *all* reduction of taxes until the tariff is modified. This will doubtless help to win people over to Free Trade opinions. In the meantime, a tax condemned by the people will be forced upon them, against their will, by Congress. We can only hope that the new Congress soon to meet will have a different idea of its duty.

Annual reductions of taxation have evidently come to an end in Great Britain. The Queen appeals to the patriotism and the pockets of her faithful subjects for the purpose of attaining "a more effective and elastic system of defensive military preparations." The standing army is to be remodeled, and not very obscure hints are given that the country will be called upon to make an unaccustomed effort to put in training a large-enough proportion of British youth to set the nation at ease in view of the huge levies of the Continent. We may reasonably conclude that the Manchester school of English politicians, with their peace-at-any-price policy, will for some time to come be in a hopeless minority. It will be instructive enough to observe whether the ardor for military reform does not send the people to an extreme of combativeness that may be as fatal as their former blind attachment to peace.

The "facing-both-ways" kind of foreign policy marked out in the speech concocted by the British Cabinet, is somewhat redeemed by a single phrase of decision and energy. The declaration that France "must ever be regarded as a principal and indispensable member of the great Commonwealth of Europe," may, possibly, be merely intended as a counterpoise to the civil things said about the German Empire. It is also possible, however, that it implies a determination on the part of Her Majesty's Government to interpose with all the influence they possess in order to preserve their late ally from being unduly humiliated by the terms of peace to be dictated by Germany.

The suggestion made at Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Education, that in registering new pupils care should be taken to separate the names that have been registered in other schools during the year, involves a reform of great importance. It is obvious that, in judging of the utility of our common school system, our main reliance is on statistics. It is equally plain that we shall never be able to estimate how far our juvenile population participate in the benefits of the public schools, if, by changing from one school to another, a single pupil comes to represent, in the course of a year, say half a dozen. A glance at the report of the Superintendent for 1870, shows that there must exist extraordinary looseness in registration or attendance, or more probably, in both. The report estimates that in 1869 the juvenile population of this State, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, amounted to 1,4[illegible], and that of the whole number, 998,664 attended the common schools during some portion of the year. Quite as many as could reasonably be expected, the inquirer may conclude, till, looking for the average daily attendance, he finds it reduced to the very modest proportions of [illegible],421. With a better system of registration, we should know how much of this vast discrepancy to set down to irregular attendance, and we could discuss with more intelligence the proper remedies.

A late announcement of the probable introduction of the ballot-box into English Parliamentary elections, is followed by the explicit statement of the Queen's speech, that a bill for "the establishment of secret voting" is to be among the events of the session which has just opened. In Great Britain it takes a generation for political truth to find its way into practice. The first principles of the reviled and persecuted Chartists are only now, one by one, being made the law of the land. It is not too much to expect that, at this rate, another generation will see more decided proofs of the potency of republican ideas in England, than that given the other day by the artisan voters, who, with apparent unanimity, saluted the mention of the Queen's name with hisses.

Railroad managers complain that "deadheads" are already much too numerous. The Vanderbilt policy is to cut them down, and eventually extirpate the practice altogether—and a wise policy it is for shareholders and the public. Our dignified legislators, or some of them, desire to defeat it, and by way of [illegible] "deadheadism" [illegible] they propose to make it compulsory. The Senate has before it a bill requiring all railroads in the State to furnish passes to members of the Legislature and designated officials. Mr. ALVORD's bill, takes a different method of producing the same result. The Secretary of State is required to supply the privileged class with certificates, the production of which is to secure them a free ride on all occasions. But why so much formality? The old-fashioned plan of "chalking the hat" was quite as efficacious, and not less respectable.

A CENTURY AGO.

The March of Improvement—Lecture by Mr. James Parton.

Mr. JAMES PARTON delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association at Association Hall, last evening, on "One Hundred Years Ago." The lecturer referred to the malpractice of medicine a century ago, and particularly to the bleeding of patients; also to the prejudices which were entertained against the utilization of electricity. Reference was made to the treatment of prisoners ninety-eight years ago, when culprits were confined in filthy dens in the same cells with innocent persons. Torture for the extraction of evidence was not abolished until 1831. A century ago, if a man murdered his wife, he was hanged; if a woman murdered her husband she was burned alive. A crazy fanatic who wounded LOUIS XV. was tortured on the rack for hours before his execution; he was then dragged to the scaffold, his right hand cut off, his flesh torn with red-hot pincers, and then he was torn limb from limb by horses. France applauded this torture with unanimity. Thirty convicts, the most of them boys, were, in 17[illegible], executed at Tyburn at one time. Housebreaking and highway robbery were never so frequent in London as then. Executions took place by the dozen, and criminals were carried to the scaffold by the cart-load. The speaker said that he could remember attending a public school in this City, when we expected to be flogged twice a day. He described the punishments then inflicted by the pedagogue. IRVING used to say that when he went to school in this City he could not endure the sight of the punishments inflicted, and the teacher took pity on him and let him go home with the girls before whipping time came. One of the Presidents of Havard College was dismissed for hammering a student by way of punishment. A story was told of a spoiled child who was once gratified by being placed in possession of an elaborately made head-dress, which was surrendered by a lady before a company of fashionable friends. When BLENNARHASSET came here a century ago, he found a great excitement on the Real Estate Exchange, which resembled very much the scenes of the present day in Wall-street. At that time a merchant hearing of an epidemic in one of the West India Islands, sent a cargo of coffins in nests, filling the smallest one with gingerbread. The speculation proved profitable. A century ago seats were bought and sold in Parliament, as is related in [illegible]. This corruption rent asunder the British Empire. Lord NORTH fought the States on a corrupt majority of the British Parliament. When SOUTHEY was a young man, he wrote of [illegible] that it was a magnificent city, for which it was indebted to the corruption of the public men of Ireland. No doubt they had fire-works on holidays, and music in all the public parks in Summer. In 1742 one of the political parties in Philadelphia hired all the sailors in the Delaware to break up an election, and when the rioters were arrested their friends had influence enough to procure their release. Bishop KIP tells how dignified New-York society was in the olden time, but to maintain one of those families required an estate as large as a county. Now we must live as elegantly by some means or another. In one hundred years the Press has advanced from buying news items at two-pence the dozen to cable telegrams at $3,000; from scurrility as the rule to indecency as the exception; there are paragraphs in FRANKLIN'S first paper which would not be tolerated in the most beastly paper in the country. Within the lecturer's recollection, a horse that could do his mile in three minutes was a marvel; now there is a horse able to do it in much less. There are no Jack Shepherds now, but we have men who can stop a train of cars and steal a whole railroad. From bull-baiting and cock-fighting in JACKSON'S time, we have grown to the possession of HENRY BERGH and his Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals; from a theatre so immoral that sinners could not not defend it, to a theatre so refined that saints visit it, and not on the sly either; from the four-bottle men of the last century to the idea of not drinking at all; from the spinnet to the grand piano; from searing the flesh with hot iron to painless operations by ether; from the electricity of FRANKLIN to the ocean cable; from the steam-boat of FULTON to the steam ferry of the ocean. Wherever we look we see real improvement and retrograde nowhere. Ten thousand trains carried their passengers in safety the other night; only one met with disaster—the accident was chronicled, while the safe-going trains were not made mention of. Ten thousand men pay their notes, while ten only fail—the failures are duly recorded. Some years ago the lecturer sought to keep a record of good deeds done, but he found his scraps were not near so numerous as he had expected, and yet the vast majority of all the actions were virtuous actions. Crime is recorded because it is exceptional. The lecturer concluded with the observation that "today was the best of all days the world ever saw." The lecture was listened to with attention, and frequently interrupted by applause.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

Proposed Southern Commission—National Education.

At a meeting of a committee of the Reform League, of this City, on Wednesday, the following memorial to Congress asking for the appointment of a Southern Commission of Inquiry, and also a resolution calling for the adoption of the pending National Education bill, were adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The New-York Reform League respectfully asks that you will, at an early day, authorize the appointment, by the President of the United States, of a Commission of Inquiry, invested with official authority to visit the Southern States, to summon and examine witnesses, to record testimony, and report upon the actual condition and needs of the freed-people and of the landless poor of the South, and also to report as to the prevailing spirit and conduct of the hitherto rebellious white citizens. From such information as is already at hand, we are painfully impressed with the need of additional provision for the welfare and safety, for the education and material prosperity, of the freed people, who have been designated as "the wards of the nation." But that whatever is attempted may be done intelligently and wisely, we ask that such a Commission, to be chosen from well-known and tried friends of impartial freedom, be promptly sent forth to obtain in detail, and with trustworthy accuracy, the desired information. We may properly remind you that such a Commission would have, though non-partisan in its character and purpose, an important political significance—a value which should not be lost to the loyal people of the nation. We urge its appointment, however, in the interest of all classes. The highest welfare of all is involved in a true national pacification, attainable only upon the basis of impartial justice for all citizens.

AARON M. POWELL, Chairman.
WM. F. TOMLINSON, Secretary pro tem.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the measure now under consideration in the House of Representatives, providing for a much-needed system of national education, and hope it may be speedily inscribed upon the statute books and put into beneficent operation for the benefit of all those hitherto deprived of educational advantages, and for our national stability and prosperity as well.

THE RECENT DISASTER.

Disgraceful Scenes About the Locality.

Heartless Indifference of the Railroad Men—Idlers the Only Searchers for Bodies—Continuation of the Inquest—Light Thrown on the Affair—Sad Incidents.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871.

The general feeling of horror deepens as the excitement abates and grim facts are developed concerning the recent railroad slaughter. The Superintendent of the route Mr. TOUCEY, returns curt, evasive responses to all questions touching the affair, and his underlings mimic their chief in reticence. The same heartless indifference in the search for bodies and the eager energy for the reconstruction of the bridge and tracks adjacent, is shown to the disgrace of the management. A railroad "detective" is said to have been on the spot, but if he was, he was more ornamental than useful, and did not manifest any police efficiency. Idlers do most of the searching for the bodies. Whether their efforts are actuated by motives of curiosity or the desire to plundering the dead, is a question. Nearly all the searchers of this sort are decidedly of the "free and easy" order. All kinds of garments or fragments of under-clothing are fished out, examined, thrown down upon the oil-stained ice, or the muddy shore to be trampled on. Quantities have been carried off. Many of the stolen garments were marked with names. An elegant velvet cloak with a lace collar pinned to it, evidently belonging to a lady of wealth and fashion, a pair of fine doeskin pantaloons, a patent leather boot, ladies' garments, a child's stocking, two fragments of handkerchiefs, and many other articles were fished out today and carried off by the ghoul pirates. Had the railroad or Coronor's men taken charge of these articles, clues might have been discovered leading to the identification of unrecognized recovered bodies, or the fate of many of the missing. It is the conviction of many of the most intelligent citizens of this city, as well as many old travelers, that there are a number of bodies yet unrecovered. Some may have been carried away by the under-currents into distant places. Whether this theory is correct or not, it is a fact that the neglect, disorder, disorganization, if not utter heartlessness, manifested in the premises will be an everlasting stain upon the history of this road. It is now certain that twenty-one human beings lost their lives, the bodies of all of whom, except engineer SIMMONS and brakeman MOONEY, have been recovered. The friends and relatives of the dead all speak in high terms of the humanity, courtesy and judgment of Coroner ANDRUS, through whose untiring exertions they have had every facility for identifying and removing the remains of deceased relatives and recovering their valuables and other effects.

THE SUNKEN CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE.

The submerged sleeping-car was drawn out of the water this morning, when three sections of berths were found locked. On opening them they were found to contain nothing but mattresses, which is evidence that there were not so many persons in the car as supposed. No bodies were found in the car. The smoke-stack of the sunken locomotive, which lies against an abutment, can be seen at low tide; piled on top are the express, baggage and passenger cars. I have just ascertained that Mr. ROSENTHAL and Mr. GREGG THOMPSON left the first sleeping-car shortly before the accident, having been provided by the conductor with better accommodations in a rear car. The question may be asked why was there not a bell cord extending the length of that train by which means the engineer could have been warned to stop long before he did.

A SAD INCIDENT.

Miss JAMES, of Brooklyn, who was to have been married to Mr. LUCIUS A. ROOT, of Buffalo, who was among the victims, reached this city yesterday. She is prostrated with grief and almost heart-broken. Yesterday she begged her friends to be allowed to see the mangled corpse of her intended husband before they took him away to be buried. They would not let her go near his body, however.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

Throughout last night, 200 workmen were busily engaged in the task of reconstructing the bridge. A storm came and laid a soft white mantle of snow upon the ghastly mementoes of the horrible catastrophe, as though nature would kindly hide all traces of the hideous scars. At either end of the bridge huge bonfires sent a lurid glare upon the scene and gave a melancholy light to the toilers.

THE INQUEST CONTINUED.

The Coroner's inquest was continued today. The testimony, for the most part, was exceedingly interesting. The first witness examined was THOMAS MCMAHON, a road hand, who, when the oil-train came along, was sitting in the depot, and went out when he heard that an axle was broken. He testified that the express-train came upon the spot very soon after the oil-train got on the bridge. He saw the accident, and only escaped with his own life by jumping into the water. The important points in his testimony follow:

I took no notice of any signal lights except those in the men's hands; when I first ran out of the station the train had not all passed; I saw the brakemen on top screwing the brakes; one of them jumped off and asked me where the operator was; I saw Mr. CARROLL, (the flagman,) giving the first signal near the tunnel; he did his duty; he run and bawled out for them to stop; I roared out too; the oil-train did not stop at Hamburg; when I got to the bridge all the trainmen were running about excited; one went for the operator; the other seven went to stop the express.

STORY OF ANOTHER EYE-WITNESS.

HOWARD MILLER testified substantially as follows:

At the time of the affair I was opposite the New-Hamburg station; first I saw down came this train (the oil-train;) I heard that the car was off the track; that was while the train was passing; the car off the track was about the middle of the train; I saw what seemed to be a fire; I judge there were twenty-five or thirty cars on that train; I looked, and saw fire; the car was kind of jumping up and down; no one appeared to know it was off the track until the flagman gave the signal; I saw no brakeman until after the flagman hollered; two came out of the caboose on the hind platform; I saw them running to the brakes on the caboose; I stood where I could see all the train; it was a moonlight night; I saw no men between the engine and the caboose; there was oil on the cars, some tanks and some barrels; I heard no whistle from the oil-train; it was running about as fast as usual for freight-trains; it passed, and we ran down behind it; I don't think the train was braked up except at the caboose-car; I think the broken axle stopped it when it struck the draw; the rear car was then one hundred feet behind the draw; I was then but twenty-five feet behind the caboose; I crossed the draw; the oil-car was about twenty-five feet south of the draw; it was a tank-car; when it overturned, the highest part was on the down track; the south-east wheels where down between the ties; the lowest end faced the Pacific up-train; as near as I could tell, the platform was level with the track, and the tank was facing the up-train; I don't think it was over two minutes that I stood there before I first saw the express; it was, perhaps, three-quarters of a mile from the draw; I heard the conductor of the wrecked train tell the brakeman to go ahead with the light; I did not see him start or go; this was before I crossed the draw; I saw a red light 125 feet south of the draw where I stood; a man had this light and was running down with it; I think I saw other lights, but none except a white light above the draw or the framework between the tracks; after I first saw the express, (about three-quarters away,) it was only about a minute and a half before it came up; she was going at a fair, good rate; I can't tell how fast; not as fast as I have seen express-trains run, when she struck; I was 150 feet off from the bridge when the engine struck; I could see nothing but flame flying up in a great mass; I saw the front cars on fire, and saw men shoving back three other cars; I heard no screams; I saw no one on the train until the conductor and four others came out of the caboose; there was no man in charge of the signal-light on the draw-bridge that night; I understand that it is usual to have a man there to attend the draw and light in the Summer time, but in the Winter he is withdrawn; I think there has been none there this Winter; the light is reached by a ladder; when I saw the express coming near the bridge, she was coming, not as though the brakes were on, nor as she would were she intending to stop at a station; I heard no whistle; I think I saw and heard the express coming before I saw the man running with the red light.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDUCTOR OF THE OIL-TRAIN.

EDGAR UNDERWOOD, the conductor of the ill-fated oil-train known as "Extra No. 3," testified as follows: (His testimony was the most important of the day.)

My train does not run "on time;" it is an extra; then I had the right of way; I was running according to rules; I was not out of order; my car time was fifteen miles per hour; I was not making that then; the wheels and running-gear of my train were last examined at Greenbush; we look at that ourselves; we stopped at Coxsackie, Hudson, and Hyde Park; I went the whole length of the train with two men and examined all the wheels, &c.; at Coxsackie I had a hot box (on the axle of wheel;) I discovered this before we left Coxsackie; we cooled it; we staid there twenty-five minutes; I could have gone to Hudson and switched, but I laid there at Coxsackie to cool it; it was one of the tank cars, about the ninth from the end of the train; there were seven oil-cars—twenty-five cars all told; my attention at New-Hamburg was first called by the hollowing; I was in the caboose; I put on the brakes and gave the engineer a signal, (by dropping my lantern;) I kept signaling until I got pretty near the drawbridge; I did not hear his whistle; I don't know whether the engine was reversed; it was down grade, and I might not have felt it; he should have whistled; on that train it was not proper to have a signal cord; it is a rule to have one, and as a general rule we have it; the train was short and we left it off that trip because I did not think it worth while; the bell-cord is principally to warn the engineer in case the train breaks apart; it is generally difficult for the engineer to get a signal, because the rope is strung through so many brake-handles; it is a hard matter for two men to pull it so the engineer could hear it; I don't think that night we could have rung the gong in the engine until the train had parted; the bell-cord is sometimes strung over forty or more cars; my train was running slow, so I could get off easy; I put the brake on; the speed gradually slackened before we reached the bridge; it was down grade, and hard to stop in any case; the first brakeman was on the engine, the second at the middle of the train, and the other two were in the caboose with me; there was no place on the oil-cars for him to stand; there are three boards over the tanks, but it is unsafe for a man to walk while the train is in motion; this plank is not wide enough; there is a rule against a man going over them with a light in the night; it was the order that one of the brakemen should be in the middle of the train; he filled that order as far as he could by going on the box cars near there; my train consisted of the engine, six roofed and slatted express oil-cars, two box-cars, two tank-cars, one stock-car, seven tank cars, four cattle-cars, two box-cars and the caboose; the stock-car at about the centre of the train had brakes on; there was no platform on the tank-cars; the brakeman could not get there; we find the best place for a man to be when we make up the train; he could not have used many of the brakes, some were not available; it would have been best had not this accident happened for him to have been toward the rear; it was a pretty cold night; at the time this happened I was by the fire; the brakeman was at the door; while at the bridge, I left the caboose and went down very near this car that was off the track; the train was at a dead stand; the oil-cars ahead of this car had been detached; these were outside of the bridge; I don't know how far they went; I could not see them until after the fire; I saw them three hours afterward; I went down on the east track; the wrecked car was crosswise the up track, one end being the highest; as soon as I saw the condition of affairs, I called to a man to go down the track as fast as he could with a red light; I followed; I heard the up-express coming; he could not get down either track, so he hollered to the man on the engine to get down; I could not get down myself until I got off the ice; the engineer went down with the red light; he hollered out "All right;" it could not have been more than a half a minute between the time I gave the order, before the reply "all right" came; immediately the man I first gave the order to called out, "Get out of the way, the express is coming;" I was then twenty-five feet from the tank-car wrecked on the bridge; I did not see the express until the brakeman hollered; then it was but one hundred feet off from me, I think; won't be positive that it blew "down brakes" before I saw it; I think it was about two minutes between the time my train stopped, and when the express struck I was on the bridge; I could not see the man with the signal then; I don't know that any signal was sent; I knew nothing from the time the express struck until I found myself twenty-five feet distant, on the ice; I was on my feet; don't know how I came there; I can't tell what speed the express was coming; when she struck the oil-tank I think she was pretty near stopped; my opinion is that the train shoved the engine off the draw, but I don't know; I heard the express whistle about a minute before she struck; I think she was between the bridge and the water-tank; I could not see the track; I did not notice a light on the draw; I believe it is there in the Winter time; if a man was there I don't think he could have averted the accident; three brakemen are usual to freight trains; I had three; all were in the caboose-car when we passed New-Hamburg; a man could get up on his car in half a minute; the tank-car was thrown off, I think, by the truck of the forward car breaking and tearing up the ties and track; we have a man on that engine to look toward the rear of the train for signals; when rounding curves, he watches the inside until he sees the caboose; the train there was in a straight line; I did not hear any whistle; the engineer must have known something was wrong by our holding him back by our brakes; there is so much oil and dirt on the oil-cars that they will not hold; even if we knew that the accident would happen, we were situated best just as we were; only seven cars of my train were burned; printed regulations compel me, as a conductor, to furnish my train with a bell-rope; on that occasion I did not have it on because it could not be worked over those oil-cars; no oil train can use one; I always have one—we all do—in the caboose. On cold nights the brakemen go in the caboose or engine to keep warm; no rule compels freight trains to be examined at Poughkeepsie; I have been in the employ of this road since 1867.

The session then adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

NARROW ESCAPES—INCIDENTS.

I learn of several providential escapes. Berths had been secured in the ill-fated car for a party of three, one of the number taking passage at New-York, but deferred entering the sleeper, intending to meet his friends in this city, when their quarters in the sleeper would have been occupied. The gentlemen mentioned had a seat in the rear passenger coach at the time of the accident....A gentleman was stopping in this city, who was to have met Dr. NANCREDE at this station, and proceed in his company to Buffalo. He was at the station, waiting for the train, when he heard of the accident. Early the next morning he was on the scene of the disaster, and there found his friend among the dead, horribly mutilated....JAMES STAFFORD intended taking the Montreal train, which followed the express, but at the moment of starting was induced to take passage on the express as helper to the baggageman. He perished, while the baggageman escaped. STAFFORD was in the employ of the Railroad Company, as fireman on a dummy. His body was placed in charge of his friends, last night, and removed to New-York.

The bodies have now all been transferred to the charge of friends by the Coroner. There has been no further visit to the Coroner, by persons in search of missing friends or relatives, and it is to be hoped there are none to come. The Coroner had received no further information in regard to Mr. KINSELLA, Italian Consul at Montreal and Dr. LUCA, of the Consulate who, it was feared were on the train, up to this morning. The inquiries in regard to them came by telegraph on Tuesday, it being supposed they were on that train. If they were and perished, which is now extremely doubtful, the Coroner is without any knowledge in the premises. The Coroner was informed by a gentleman at New-Hamburg, who evidently knew of what he spoke, that the berths and state-rooms of the first sleeping-car were all taken, and it is further known that several persons endeavored to obtain accommodations in that car, offering premiums for berths, but were unsuccessful. One person, after trying in vain to get a berth on the car in question, the "Buffalo car," went to the rear coach and there remained.

FORTUNATE RECOVERY OF A VALUABLE.

When the friends of Mr. W. H. FORBUSH, of Buffalo, came on after the body, the watch which he had with him at the time of the accident was missing. It was a very valuable gold time-piece, which had been presented to him by the officers of the International Exhibition, Buffalo. The following inscription was engraven upon the case inside: "Presented to WALTER H. FORBUSH, by the International Exhibition, Buffalo." Diligent inquiry was made for it at the time, but without a satisfactory result. It has since been restored to his friends, being found under these circumstances. Prof. EASTMAN, while en route to New-York the morning following the accident, stopped at the scene of the wreck in his passage across the ice to the other side of the bridge. While looking at the ruins he discovered a vest floating in the water which he recovered. Attached to the vest was a gold chain and watch. Deeming it prudent to take charge of the same before the crowd of loungers about the scene could lay hands upon them, and, perhaps, appropriate them to their own use, the Professor did so, and on his return from New-York, last night, hunted out the friends of deceased and promptly restored the much prized valuables, receiving the sincere thanks of the latter for his thoughtfulness. Mr. FORBUSH was a man of uncommon talent and attainments. He was of the law firm of SPRAGUE, FORBUSH & HYATT, of Buffalo. He was also famous as a mechanical engineer and his judgment in such matters was considered indisputable by the officers of the Patent Office, Washington, whither he was frequently called for consultation and advice. He was but thirty years of age. He leaves a wife and three children. There was an insurance of $20,000 on his life. It is a singular coincidence that his father was burned in the terrible Angola disaster, which occurred two or three years since near Buffalo.

A. ST. C.

The Railroad Company's Explanation of the Latest Accident on the Hudson River Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to correct a statement made in your issue of this morning, headed, "Almost Another Disaster on the Hudson River Railroad." The facts are simply these: The draw of the down track was open preparatory to the passage through of a tug-boat; that of the up track was closed and everything safe for the passage of the train. The engineer, in stopping, was only carrying out rule No. 49, which reads: "In any case of doubt, arising from foggy weather or other causes, stop the train till the draw is known to be right." It was snowing at the time, and the engineer was "in doubt."

Respectfully, &c., C. H. KENDRICK,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871.

The Locality of the Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I note an inaccurate statement in the testimony as to the New-Hamburg disaster. I am familiar with the locality. The track below the bridge follows the shore and curves toward the west, and the bridge and the lights at the draw can be distinctly seen from every point on the track for a mile and a half below, except a space of about a hundred feet, where the view is intercepted by an old tank, which is nearly one thousand feet from the bridge.

ALBANY.

The Railroad Accident—Aliens to be Entitled to Hold Property—Drafted Men and Commuters—Savings Banks, &c.—A Dull Session.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871.

Senator PARKER offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Railroad Committee of the Senate to investigate the facts attending the railroad accident on the Hudson River, and ascertain whether the bridge, on which the accident occurred, was substantially built, and whether other bridges on the same road are in a safe condition; the Committee to be empowered to send for persons and papers, and to report to the Senate within thirty days. A similar resolution was adopted in the Assembly.

AN ACT TO REMOVE PROPERTY DISABILITIES FROM ALIENS.

Senator MURPHY introduced a bill to remove all legal disabilities now existing against aliens with regard to the holding of property, and to put them on the same footing in this respect as native or naturalized citizens, enabling them to purchase and hold real estate and personal property, to convey or bequeath the same or receive bequests, in all respects as if they were native-born citizens. Mr. MURPHY says he regards the present disabilities as a useless relic of the past and unworthy the liberal sentiment of this country. England has already removed such disabilities, and he thinks it time for America to follow suit.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed in the Senate today, and sent to the Governor, was the Ninth District Court-house job, appropriating three hundred thousand dollars to construct a Court-house at Manhattanville, the money to be raised by the issue of bonds. The bill to enable the New-York County Clerk to pocket all the fees of his office also passed the Senate and was sent to the House for concurrence. None of the jobs of Tammany Hall appear to meet with any opposition thus far from the Republicans. If they were so disposed they could put a stop to all corrupt legislation here this Winter, but there is no unity of action among them, and there are strong indications that many of the leading Republicans, particularly in the Assembly, are acting the part of serviceable tools of the New-York Ring.

DRAFTED MEN, COMMUTERS, &C.

TOM FIELDS offered resolutions, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee, to foist upon the General Government the task of reimbursing drafted men, commuters, and those furnishing substitutes during the war. The outside clamor for a law to compel the several counties of the State to reimburse these men is thus cunningly directed to a Republican Congress. FIELDS' resolution authorizes the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to go to Washington and try to lobby such a measure through that body.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The bill to authorize the Eastchester Savings Bank to receive deposits to the extent of ten thousand dollars from any one person, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. This bill was strongly opposed in Committee of the Whole, the other day, by Mr. ALVORD, Mr. BURNS and others, on the ground that its tendency is to divert Savings Banks from their legitimate object as depositories for the savings of the poor, and to enable capitalists to put their money where it would draw interest, and at the same time escape local taxation. It would also put the banks completely under the control of large depositors, who, by combination, would be enabled to break any bank they choose. This subject deserves the serious attention of the Legislature, and a bill will be introduced in a few days limiting the amount which any one person shall deposit in any of the savings banks of the State to $2,500. Last Winter four New-York savings banks—the Abingdon-square, the Pacific, the Clinton and the Clairmont—got bills through the Legislature allowing them to receive single deposits to the extent of $10,000, and as many more are asking for the same privilege this year.

A DULL SESSION.

The proceedings of the Legislature today were mostly confined to the consideration of minor bills in Committee of the Whole. With the exception of one of those disgraceful scenes, common to the Assembly—where the buffoons of that body turn the whole proceedings into a farce for the sake of annoying an inexperienced member who happens to be called to the chair in Committee of the Whole—the session was unusually dull.

A RUSH TO THE CAPITAL.

Albany has been full of strangers this week, and the hotels are crammed. The State Lodge of Masons, the State Medical Society, and the State Agricultural Society are all holding their annual meetings here, and today there is a convention of the Cattle Commissioners of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New-York, to compare notes, and discuss the subject of the cattle disease that has prevailed of late in the United States.

S.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. MURPHY—Authorizing aliens to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property in like manner with citizens.

By Mr. GENET—Providing for immediate improvement of certain streets in the City of New-York. [The bill has reference to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Manhattan-street, from the Harlem River to Hudson-street.] Also, incorporating the Harlem Library.

By Mr. PRICE—Changing the name of the Hope Union Mission School, of Brooklyn, and exempting the property of the same from taxation.

By Mr. WOODIN—Incorporating the Owasco-street Railroad, Auburn. Subsequently reported.

By Mr. LORD—To amend the act incorporating Rural Cemetery Associations.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

Providing for the payment of the Crier of the Court of Appeals. Authorizing the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company to accept and execute trusts. Amending the Revised Statutes relative to Surrogate's bonds, exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation. To provide for completing the Court-house of the Third Judicial District of New-York. Incorporating the National Medical Association.

PASSED.

The bill amending the act to close part of the Jamaica plank-road within the corporate limits of Brooklyn was passed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CREAMER presented a petition of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation; also, amending the act authorizing town subscriptions to the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DISASTER.

Mr. PARKER offered a resolution directing the Railroad Committee to investigate the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, and report whether the bridge was in sound condition and whether other bridges on the same road are in substantial condition; also, as to the general condition of the road, and other information pertinent to the subject, with power to send for persons and papers and report within thirty days. Adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Relative to the trial of criminal cases. Ordered to third reading.

Prohibiting the throwing of offal, carrion, &c., in the East River and New-York Bay. Ordered to third reading.

Relative to the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. Ordered to third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the act for the organization of town insurance companies; providing for the completion of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District of New-York City; authorizing the Common Council of Lockport to raise money by tax to pay the city indebtedness; authorizing holders of railroad bonds to make the same payable to bearer; amending the Revised Statutes relative to the custody of minors; providing for the completion of the Court-house in the Ninth Judicial District of New-York City; providing for the appointment of an Overseer of the Poor in the City of Utica; amending the charter of the Portchester Savings Bank; amending the charter of the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society; amending the act to incorporate cemetery companies; extending the act for relief from illegal taxation to the County of Westchester; incorporating the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, New-York; incorporating the Bund Sorgenfrei, of New-York; to prevent the opening of streets through the grounds of St. John's College at West Farms, Westchester County; making provision for the discharge of detained witnesses in criminal cases; to correct a clerical error in the Railroad Bonding law relative to the application of money raised by tax for the payment of bonds; incorporating the American Peat Fuel Company.

WAR SUBSTITUTES AND COMMUTATION.

Mr. FIELDS offered resolutions requesting the Governor to appoint a Commission to proceed to Washington and lay before the General Government the claims of persons who furnished substitutes or paid commutation money during the late war. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WATER RENTS IN BROOKLYN.

The bill relative to the collection of water rents in the City of Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading.

INCORPORATION OF CITIES.

The Judiciary Committee reported that it was impracticable to draft a general bill for incorporation of cities, owing to disparity of population. Agreed to.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

To appoint a public administrator for the County of Kings; to punish fraudulent disposal of personal property by mortgagors; for additional clerks in New-York Courts; adverse to the bill relative to the powers of Supervisors—agreed to; compelling telegraph companies to keep more accurate time records; to establish and govern a Police force in Buffalo; amending the charter of Troy; amending the act for the appointment of an Inspector of Gas-meters; authorizing the City of Troy to take water from Hudson River; amending the charter of Lockport; amending the Brooklyn Police act; authorizing the City of Brooklyn to raise money by tax; authorizing the Syracuse and Northern Railroad Company to construct a free bridge over the Oswego Canal; adverse. To facilitate the construction of the Schoharie Valley Railroad; agreed to. Providing for the election of a Supervisor at large in Kings County; providing for the consolidation of game laws; changing the name of the First Universalist Society of the City of Hudson; amending the charter of the American Congregational Union of New-York.

STONE-CUTTERS ON THE NEW CAPITOL.

Mr. W. D. MURPHY moved that as stone-cutters on the new Capitol had, within a few days past, been discharged, the Capitol Commissioner report the reasons therefor. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. KNAPP—To regulate sales of patent-rights, and to prevent frauds therein.

By Mr. HILL—To prevent the running of steam-engines by incompetent persons.

By Mr. MULFORD—To encourage the incorporation of water-power companies.

By Mr. SEWELL—Providing for the distribution of the property of persons dying intestate.

By Mr. GOODRICH—Incorporating the Brooklyn Real Estate and Trust Company.

By Mr. MOSELY—To prevent frauds by auctioneers in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. JACOBS—For the relief of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company; allowing them to extend their track a short distance.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Incorporating the Anglo Loan and Trust Company.

By Mr. KILHAM—For the protection of life and limb on railroads.

By Mr. V. P. BROWN—Relative to unpaid taxes in Monroe County; also, making provision for the draining of swamp lands in Monroe County.

By Mr. FREAR—Making provision for the care of lunatics.

By Mr. LOUTREL—Amending the charter of the City of Syracuse.

By Mr. J. BROWN—Authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad Company of New-York to lay on additional track from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to Chatham-square, parallel with the present track at the same charge as now for fare.

By Mr. FLECK—For the better security of mechanics and laborers doing work in New-York.

By Mr. ALVORD—To secure independent action on the part of the State Departments, and to prevent undue influence on the part of railroad corporations.

By Mr. PRINCE—For the protection of life on railroads in this State.

By Mr. FLAGG—To prevent cruelty to animals; also, to regulate the forfeiture of life insurance policies.

By Mr. G. P. LORD—Regulating the price for transporting anthracite coal on railroads.

THE RECENT DISASTER.

Mr. LOUTREL offered a resolution that the Railroad Committee investigate into the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, and report to the House. Adopted.

Adjourned.

The Liederkranz Ball.

The annual carnival ball of the Liederkranz Society takes place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next. The Liederkranz ball will be, this year, the single carnivalistic display of the season, the Arion Society retiring from the field. But a lack of the friendly rivalry caused by the non-occurrence of the Arion ball will in no way lessen the spectacular grandeur of the scenes to be represented during the progress of the Liederkranz entertainment. A comic vein in the mine of recent events has been discovered, and will be worked to the advantage of the animated pictures usually displayed. We are privileged to give an outline of the intended tableaux. An old legend in the truthfulness of which Germany has an abiding faith, asserts that the great Emperor FREDERICK BARBAROSSA did not depart this life after the ordinary fashion, but sank into sleep in his old castle on the summit of a mountain. With his head resting on a stone table, he is destined to remain somnolent as long as the rooks fly around the castle keep. The rooks are to do so until Germany is unifed. The opening scene at the ball will exhibit the mountain crowned with the ruined castle, while on one side a distant view of the spire of Strasbourg Cathedral is seen. Thence the French Emperor is observed curiously inspecting the flight of the rooks, and he soon commences to throw stones at them, and one by one they fall. When the last has succumbed the spell is broken, the mountain opens, and FREDERICK BARBAROSSA is discovered awaking from his lethargy, and he rises, walks thrice around the stone-table, and announces that all the rooks having been disposed of by his French neighbor, the union of Germany is now completed. The good genius of United Germany then comes forth and summons Kaiser WILLIAM, with his court, and the leagued German sovereigns and potentates, to solemnize the coronation of the new Emperor. As it is an old proverb that the heads of so many different States could not be sheltered under one hat, to prove the reverse, an enormous chapeau descends and covers the assembled throng. The broadly humorous portion of the spectacle, begins with the procession. Soldiers of both nationalities, Turcos, Uhlans, National Guards, Mobiles, men of the line, and Landwehr, are mingled in absurd confusion—Historico-caricatural masks, are jumbled in the oddest array; kutschke-carriers drag menagerie cages occupied by living specimens of war's trophies; "Deuitcher Michel" scatters comic ballads of the war. The divertisements have a climax of a very surprising character, and therefore not to be deflowered by preliminary description. The pageant of 1871, like that of 1870, has been arranged by Mr. HENRY RECK, whose name in this connection guarantees the perfection of the show features of the bill.

Indorsement of Gen. Pleasonton.

The following indorsement of Gen. PLEASONTON has been presented to him by the leading capitalists and merchants of New-York:

Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, cannot permit you to retire from the important position of Collector of the Thirty-second District without signifying their high appreciation of the judicious manner in which you have discharged its onerous duties, and testifying to the beneficent results which have flowed from your recognition of the mutual rights of the tax-payers and the Government. Succeeding as you did to an official station covered with opprobrium from previous maladministration where the Government had been wronged and the people so oppressed that distrust prevailed throughout the district, and the tax-payers even almost universally arrayed in hostility to the system which has proved liable to such abuses; your speedy expressed conviction that the laws were intended for the protection of honest citizens, and not for their persecution, was followed by an administration so impartial, just and courteous as to restore public confidence and enlist the co-operation of all well-meaning and honorable tax-payers in its support. While we regret your departure from this position, where you brought order out of confusion, renewed the traditions of fair dealing, and transformed opponents into friends, in heartily congratulating you upon your elevation to a post of greater power and more extended influence, feeling assured that you will carry into the general administration of the internal revenue the same principles of action and the same executive ability which have characterized your more limited jurisdiction among us. The President, in his Message to Congress, rightly classes the Bureau over which he has called you to preside, as equal in importance to a Department. Your appointment to a position of the dignity of which the President has so high an opinion is the strongest proof of his high respect for your judgment and confidence in your ability.

Wishing you every success, we remain,

Wm. B. Astor, Peter Lorillard, Peter Cooper, Wm. E. Dodge, F. D. Tappen, Wm. Alexander Smith, Wm. S. Jenkins, James M. Brown, Geo. Cabot Ward, Benjamin B. Sherman, John J. Astor, R. H. Lowry, Nathaniel Sands, Wm. H. Macy, Moses Taylor, George S. Cox, J. Q. Jones, James Brown, Wm. H. Fogg, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., J. D. Vermilye, Charles Lanier, J. F. D. Lanier, Wm. A. Booth, W. R. Vermilye, A. A. Low, Robert L. Stuart, Alexander Stuart, Robert L. Kennedy, John D. Wolfe, James Stokes, James M. Constable, H. B. Claflin, Richard Arnold, A. R. Wetmore, and others.

Fires Last Night.

At 10:20 P. M. another fire broke out in the basement of No. 22 Avenue B, occupied by ELLA ROSENBURGH as a tobacco-store, and caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage to stock $200; insured in the Pacific.

At 10¾ P. M. a third fire occurred on the first floor of the three-story brick building, No. 791 Eighth-avenue, occupied by MARTIN M. STEVENS as a dry-goods store, who sustained a loss of $500 in stock; fully insured.

At 11½ P. M., the Central Insurance Patrol, located in Great Jones-street, discovered a fire in the cellar of the Maltby Hotel, Nos. 19, 21 and 23 same street, which they succeeded in extinguishing so quietly that the guests were wholly unaware of it, and continued their dancing festivities until a late hour. The discoverer of the flames receives a prize from the Fire Department.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of Swearing Dr. Miller as Senator from Georgia—Bridges Over the Ohio—Virtual Defeat of the Income Tax Repeal—Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Today business was completed in the Senate fifteen minutes before 1 o'clock, and Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the resolution, reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee, permitting Mr. MILLER, from Georgia, to take his seat on taking the same oath that Mr. HILL took. Mr. EDMUNDS made objections and hoped it would go over till the first of next week, as there would certainly be considerable debate on it. No vote was reached at 1 o'clock, when the bill reorganizing the schools in the District came up as unfinished business. Mr. COLE, in accordance with the notice made a few days since, made the motion to postpone it for the Appropriation bill. Mr. TRUMBULL made still further attempts to have the admission of Dr. MILLER settled, and finally, after a lively debate, it was agreed that Monday should be set apart for it, and to prevent the possibility of a postponement beyond that day, the rule giving unfinished business the priority was suspended for that day. The resolution necessary to give Dr. MILLER the seat, will need the concurrence of the House and the signature of the President.

BRIDGES OVER THE OHIO.

The House Commission on Commerce today, decided on the petitions asking Congress to compel the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to elevate the bridge over the Ohio River at Cincinnati, so that it shall not obstruct the navigation of the river. The facts concerning the plans of the Company and the petitions of the citizens interested were noted in these dispatches some time ago. The Committee will report to the House a resolution to cause the Railroad Company to raise the height of the main channel span of the bridge to ninety feet, which is twenty feet higher than the plan contemplated. The Company contended that if the increased elevation was ordered, the additional cost of $966,000 should be allowed them; but the Committee decided—8 to 4—that no compensation for that reason should be given.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up, but before its consideration had continued long a message from the President was received, and the Senate went into Executive Session with closed doors.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Conference Committee on the bill establishing a territorial government for the District of Columbia will finish its report to-morrow. It has already agreed on a plan for minority representation, which, it is thought, will meet with general favor and be adopted.

VIRTUAL DEFEAT OF THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The policy of the Secretary of the Treasury today triumphed in the House of Representatives by the substantial defeat of the proposition to repeal the income tax. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. HOOPER made his motion to go into Committee of the Whole, pending which he moved that all general debate be closed in one minute. This provoked a sharp contest, but was finally agreed to, yeas 108, nays 85. This was thought to be a favorable indication, but the test vote on going into committee which followed resulted, after much excitement, in yeas 104, nays 107. So the House virtually refused to take it up, leaving the bill in its place on the calendar, with little or no prospects of its being reached this session. The vote, as will be seen, was very full. An analysis of it shows some curious facts, but none plainer than that the income tax repeal was defeated by the antagonisms of the revenue reformers and extreme protectionists. Enough revenue reformers, who are indifferent to the tax, voted "no" today to have carried repeal, but for the fact that they are determined that all future reduction of taxation shall come out of the tariff. A few revenue reformers voted "yea," because they wanted a chance to go into Committee, so they might attack coal, salt, &c. This so frightened the special champions of those particular interests that half a dozen of them voted "no," in order to prevent such action. Witness Mr. MCCARTHY, of New-York, voting for repeal in committee and against its consideration in the House, and such Protectionists as D. J. MORRELL, NEGLEY and CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, voting the same way to keep coal from harm.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL ON THE TONNAGE DUES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, of the Senate, in reply to one, transmitting his views on the Senate bill in which it is proposed to abolish the tonnage dues tax on vessels of the United States. The Secretary says:

"Congress at the last session repealed the tonnage tax on all vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries; but the law is silent in regard to foreign trade, inasmuch as the coastwise trade is a close monopoly, being confined exclusively to American vessels; while any vessels in the foreign trade have to meet the competition of vessels of other countries. It would seem that as a measure of partial relief of this class of American shipping, the repeal of the tonnage tax should apply to all vessels of the United States in the foreign, as well as those engaged in the coastwise and domestic trade. Vessels belonging to foreign nations, which, under existing treaties are placed upon the same footing as our own, would consequently be exempt from the payment of the tonnage tax if our vessels are relieved. The repeal of the tonnage tax on American-built vessels would probably result in the admission to our ports of foreign-built vessels upon the same terms, it being stipulated substantially in the several treaties that no higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on foreign vessels than those payable in the same ports on vessels of the United States. It is believed that the loss to the revenue by the passage of the bill would amount to about $800,000 per annum.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

A conscience-stricken individual in Lowell, Mass., transmitted to the National Revenue Office, today, $60—taxes due and not heretofore paid.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

John B. Kenney, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of Pennsylvania; Wm. J. Pollock, Collector of the Second District of Pennsylvania; Chas. R. Costar, Collector of the Eighth District of New-York; Henry Rives, Collector of the Fifth District of Virginia; George O. Smith, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Fifth District of Virginia; E. W. Massey, Collector of Customs at Yorktown, Va.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate today confirmed only one nomination, namely, JOHN R. G. PITKIN, to be General Appraiser of Merchandise for the South, vice LUCIUS D. KELLOGG, resigned.

The New Inquisition.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The spirit of the American people insists upon the largest religious freedom. No principle of our whole polity is more firmly and irreversibly grounded in the national character. The earliest inspiration of our first feeble and colonial existence, it still remains the enduring corner-stone of our splendid superstructure. We freely accord to all men the most ample and indefensable rights of religious opinion. We make no assault ourselves upon this beneficent freedom, and can tolerate no assault from others. We set up no rigid Procrustean bed, and can permit the introduction of none from any foreign source. Whatever insidiously seeks to identify the State with any established Church; whatever sinuously aims to secure the protection of the Government for any prescriptive dogma, must be unhesitatingly and uncompromisingly condemned.

It is upon this ground that Senator NORTON's bill for "the protection of minors" is intolerable. Under a specious guise, it is the most deadly blow at our fundamental principle. While ostensibly prohibiting "interference with religious belief," it is the most subtle and crafty attempt to secure the interference of the State on behalf of a particular creed. It signally belies its own professions. The grounds upon which it is plausibly and artfully defended are the very grounds which it would unmistakably overthrow. It not only assumes to dictate as to the religious instruction of charitable institutions, but it introduces a new inquisition as a means of enforcing its arbitrary and Machiavellian decree. The organizations are put upon the rack. They are tortured into confessions of any violation. They are compelled themselves to invoke punishment upon their infractions of this law. The refined and exquisite skill of TORQUEMADA never invented a more stringent and effective method of promoting the wily designs of the Church.

Here are various societies which pick up the vagrant and destitute children of the Metropolis, providently caring for their physical and intellectual wants, and, whenever possible, providing them with excellent homes. The value of their beneficent work is incalculable. It strikes at the very root of evil and crime. As a mere conservator of public law and order, it is more efficient and valuable than the corrupt dispensations of a debauched judiciary. It is from the ranks of these vagrant children that the devastating armies of vice are recruited. Their neglected and degraded situation is the very drilling-school of crime. Left to their own idle and vicious courses, they must almost inevitably reinforce the deadly battalions of iniquity. To redeem them from this awful fate and save the community from this increased peril is the object of these philanthropic organizations which Senator NORTON's bill would cruelly and relentlessly strike down. They rescue these wretched waifs from the squalid debasement, the horrid depravity and the demoralizing associations by which they are surrounded. They lift them out of the fetid and pestiferous atmosphere which would taint their whole lives and infect a large class of society. And it is while engaged in this benign and salutary work that Senator NORTON's bill would cripple and paralyze them by the insidious prohibition upon any "interference with religious belief."

It is not, indeed, because they contemplate any such "interference" or because they undertake any proselyting work, that this provision is obnoxious. It is because, while professing to aim at religious freedom, it virtually forbids the barest religious expression. The act would practically arrest the whole work of these societies. No organization would subject itself to the dangers and penalties of such a proscription. How are they to comply with its terms? What does it mean? What legal construction is to be put upon it? The intent is plain—it can be read between the lines—but what is the legal force? What constitutes "interference?" During the debate in the Senate, Mr. MURPHY would not answer this question. He is an able and astute lawyer. He knows the force of language. But no ingenuity or persistency of interrogation could induce him to answer. The reason was obvious. The avowal of the import which the advocates of the measure attach to these words would affront all reason and shock all religious sentiment. It would preclude the most simple and meagre expression of religious observance, unless in harmony with the forms and dogmas of the Church. The friends of the measure may well shrink from declaring their meaning. But every intelligent man comprehends it, and no organization would incur the risk of prosecuting its work with such a club over its head.

The adoption of such a measure would not be the end. It would be followed by other demands. The natural sequence would be a call for an immense appropriation to support Catholic societies which should profess to resume the work necessarily relinquished by the present organizations, but which would in reality carry it—where the present organizations never do—to the point of special religious training and consecration. Better neglect and depravity, better crime and ruin, than any elevating influence under Protestant auspices—so say the advocates of this measure now. Better the training of the Catholic Church than demoralization in the streets—so would they say, when the first steps were accomplished. To break down the present benevolent organizations of a private character—to substitute others of their own faith under the protection and aid of the State—such is the design. Shall it succeed?

Japanese Visitors in Town.

Among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel, yesterday, were sixteen Japanese, of the following names: Hayata, Luzuke, Hashimoto, Masuda, Fujita, Kadoya, Lto Foyemon, Yoshimora, Momtake, Matzo, Matsie, Taknyuma, Yoshida, Aby, Herano, Runji. The four last are attendants. One of the number can speak English fluently. In an attempt at a conversation with our reporter, MOMTAKE, the gentleman alluded to, kept repeating "no" and "to-morrow" with a frequency that was astonishing. They have an interpreter with them, but he retired early last evening. YOSHIDA accompanied the reporter from one room to another on the fourth floor, on which they are stopping, in search of LUZUKE, and chattered in the softest accents, smiling more blandly than even the "Heathen Chinee." LUZUKE had retired, however, and so the reporter had to rest contented with the bland conversation of MOMTAKE, who softly repeated "no," "to-morrow," as he withdrew with a bow into his sacred chamber.

DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE, and can be cured by Dr. BEERS' remedy. It never fails. Office, No. 2 East Twelfth-street, New-York. Consultation free. Inclose six-cent stamp for book, and convince yourself.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

SUNDAY EDITION.

On Sunday next the Sunday edition of the TIMES will contain many special articles of great interest to all classes of readers, and a general variety of good reading matter unsurpassed by any newspaper of the day.

The popular series of "RAMBLES, BY ISAAC IDLER," will be continued—the article for Sunday being descriptive of a journey of "TWO DAYS UNDERGROUND." Other papers will follow on successive Sundays, and will comprise some curious local sketches, as well as a description of some remarkable EAST INDIAN FESTIVALS—including the Festival of Juggernaut and the Swinging Festival. These Rambles will be continued as regularly as possible throughout the year.

We shall also publish on Sunday an interesting article on VALENTINES, explaining their history, showing the extent and character of the trade, and giving many curious particulars about the use of these curiosities of modern correspondence.

The LITERARY SELECTIONS will be gleaned from the very best sources, and will contain this week some extracts of remarkable interest.

A correspondence on the MARRIAGE DOWRY question, from a number of readers of the TIMES, will be published in our Sunday edition. Letters which reach us by Saturday afternoon on this subject will be in time for insertion.

The latest FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS will be given in this journal, and a complete summary of DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE, relating to events at home and abroad. This summary is always fuller and more accurate than can be found in any other paper.

Advertisers will find this paper the best medium for bringing their notices under the attention of families, as it has a large circulation among the most intelligent classes. Advertisers will send in their notices before 8½ this evening to insure proper classification.

Those who have read the Sunday issues of the TIMES need not to be reminded of the fact that they are richly worth buying. They are free from the sensational and otherwise objectionable features that are too common in Sunday papers, and they contain a most judicious and pleasing selection of the best things in current periodical literature, excellent stories, able discussions of social, moral and religious questions, and fresh and lively pictures of most interesting phases of life in the Metropolis. The paper is a model of good arrangement and good taste, and presents nothing that should be kept out from the family circle, while it has something to please all healthy tastes.—*The Evening Mail.*

The Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES has become one of the best papers published in the City.—*The Commercial Advertiser.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Attention is Called to the Sale of Valuable property to be offered by auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale by order of the executors.

MAIDEN-LANE, No. 81.—The three-story and cellar brick store, 25.11 feet front, 23.11 feet rear, 98.5 feet east side, 88 feet west side.

Also, sale in partition—

CORNTIES-SLIP.—The five-story store and lot No. 21; lot 27 by 45 feet.

GREENWICH-ST., SOUTH-EAST CORNER MORRIS.—Four-story buildings Nos. 37 and 39 and No. 9 Morris-st.; irregular size.

ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.—Two valuable four-story brick houses Nos. 201 and 203, each 25 by 50; lot 80 feet deep.

Full particulars No. 3 Pine-st.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Boots and Shoes of all the various styles; moderate prices, at MILLER & CO., Union-square.

James Everdell, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

DUNNING—ELMENDORF.—Feb. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, CHARLES J. DUNNING, of Brooklyn, to CARRIE A., daughter of J. Elmendorf, Esq., of Albany. No cards.

MORSE—COLES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 8, at Zion Church, Dobb's Ferry, by Rev. George B. Reese, G. LIVINGSTON MORSE, of this City, to MARY, only daughter of the late John Coles, of Worthing, England.

WAGSTAFF—TORREY.—In Louisville, Ky., on the 21st January, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. E. P. Perkins, Hon. W. R. WAGSTAFF to Mrs. MARY J. TORREY, both of Paola, Kansas.

DIED.

BURDEN.—Suddenly, at Sherridan, near Toronto, Canada, on Sunday, 5th inst., MARIA, relict of Joseph W. Burden, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral service at the Gothic Church, on Grand-st., corner of Ewen, Williamsburg, Long Island, on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

CLARKE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, MARY CLARKE, in the 89th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, on Friday, Feb. 10, at 3½ o'clock.

CORNEILLE.—On Wednesday, 8th inst., at No. 249 Madison-st., SULLIVAN HARDY, aged 13 months, son of Rev. Samuel J. and Lydia A. Corneille, fell asleep in Jesus.

Funeral from All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

CORRY.—On Tuesday, 7th inst., Mrs. ESTHER CORRY, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family and of her sons-in-law, L. L. Sturges and Geo. M. Clearman, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son-in-law, Wm. Sutherland, No. 457 West 21st-st., on Friday morning, 10th inst., at 11¼ o'clock.

CRAUFURD.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 8, after a long and painful illness, CHARLOTTE F., wife of Robert B. Craufurd.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Norwalk, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, South Norwalk, on arrival of the 12¼ train from New-York and 12 M. train from New-Haven.

DAVIS.—At Spuyten Duyvil, at the residence of her brother-in-law, E. Alliger, on Thursday, the 9th inst., after a lingering illness, LILA, daughter of Abner Davis.

Funeral from above residence on Saturday at 1 P. M. Yonkers special train leaves Thirtieth-street Station at 12 M.

☞ Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

EASTMAN.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., LINCOLN, the youngest son of Henry W. and Lydia M. Eastman, aged 6 years on the 2d inst.

Funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, Roslyn. Train on Long Island Railroad leaves Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

HEGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on the 8th inst., ANNA MARIA, infant daughter of Thomas and Maria E. Hegeman.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No 182 3d-st., on Friday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HOWE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, at her home in Williamsburg, GRACE, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Howe, in the 5th year of her age.

LEONARD.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, GEORGE LEONARD, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the M. E. Church, Flushing, on Friday morning, at 12¼ o'clock. The relatives will meet at his late residence, No. 126 Sands-st., at 10 A. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 12. Carriages in attendance on arrival of train at Flushing.

MOORE.—Thursday, 9th inst., Mrs. JANE MOORE.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral Saturday at 1 P. M., from No. 454 West 43d-st.

PARMLEY.—At No. 395 Herkimer-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 9, JANE M. WILSON, wife of Brooks Parmley and daughter of the late Ananias Wilson, of Orange County.

Funeral services will take place on Sunday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock, at the Church of the Messiah, Green-av., corner of Clermont. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 9, at Woodside, N. J., of congestion of the lungs, HOWARD OSGOOD, second son of J. Edward and Margaret Russell, aged 3 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Atlantic-st., Woodside, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be interred in Woodland Cemetery, New-Jersey.

ROBERTSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, HENRY L., eldest son of Tim. Y. and Mary A. Robertson, aged 4 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 426 East 120th-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

THORP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Feb. 9, ISAAC O. THORP, Sr., in his 66th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMAS.—On Saturday, Feb. 4, OTTO, infant son of Theodore and Minna L. Thomas, aged 1 month and 10 days.

VINCENT.—Suddenly, at Lecompton, Kansas, on Friday, 3d inst., CAROLINE E., wife of Jesse C. Vincent, and eldest daughter of the late Medad Platt.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—On Thursday, Feb. 9, THOMAS UNDERHILL, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family vault, Trinity Cemetery.

WHITEHEAD.—On the 9th inst., LINUS P., youngest son of J. M. Whitehead, aged 24 years.

Funeral on Saturday, 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st. The friends of the family and those of his father-in-law, Rev. James Huggins; also, the membership of the Trinity Baptist Church, are invited to attend his funeral.

WILKINS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, in this City, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, on Friday, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LADD PATENT STIFFENED GOLD WATCH CASES, for movements of American manufacture, in ladies' and gentlemen's sizes; the most elegant, durable, popular, and the best GOLD WATCH CASES ever made for so little money. For sale by leading jewelers throughout the country.
Descriptive circulars sent on application, by
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STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY desiring to unite in the petition of the English and American shareholders to the Legislature for repeal of the Directors Classification act, will find copies for signature at the offices of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-st.
JOHN SWAN,
Agent for English Shareholders.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, Feb. 11. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,284.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed to NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, Near 17th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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TWO NEW WORKS BY THESE CELEBRATED AUTHORS.

ROMAN IMPERIALISM, and Other Lectures and Essays. By Prof. SEELEY, author of "Ecce Homo."

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Here are two books which are invaluable to all interested in the cause of literature and education. The London *Athenæum*, in reviewing Prof. Seeley's book, says: "We cannot help thinking that future historians of English literature will regard him as the typical writer of the present day;" and the *Literary World* says of "Ad Clerum:" "This volume is specially addressed to clergymen, but laymen will find it by no means devoid of interest, and openly irreligious persons may discover in its pages the warrant for many a smile, if not for a hearty laugh; in fact, it is a book that will be read and enjoyed by all classes, for its wisdom and its wit."

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A new Weekly Journal, edited by THEODORE TILTON, devoted to the free discussion of all living questions in Church, State, Society, Literature, Art and Moral Reform.

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ELEGANT ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a SUPERB COLLECTION OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH WORKS in handsome bindings, JUST IMPORTED, offering to the public an unusual opportunity for the purchase of such books at THEIR OWN PRICES. The following may be mentioned as indicating the value of this collection, viz.: Holbein's Portraits of the Court of Henry the Eighth, imp. 4to, half morocco; Low's Domestic Animals of Great Britain, 4to, half morocco; Ottley's Fac Similes of Scarce and Curious Prints, 4to, half morocco; Daniell's Oriental Scenery and Animated Nature, 5 vols., folio, half morocco; Hogarth's Complete Works, folio, half morocco; Gillray's Works, with Suppressed Plates, 3 vols., half morocco; Costume of the Clans, folio, half morocco; Sylvestre's Paleography, 2 vols., folio, and 2 vols. letter-press; Meyrick's Ancient Arms and Armor, 3 vols., 4to, half morocco; Catlin's Indian Portfolio, 25 colored plates, folio; Vetusta Monumenta, 6 vols., imp. folio; Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain, folio, half morocco; Annales des Musee, 36 vols., 8vo, calf; Audubon's Quadrupeds of America, 3 vols., 4to, half calf; Academie Royale des Inscriptions, 54 vols., 4to, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB will meet at Bleecker Building THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M.
JAMES CUMMING, President.
SAMUEL B. LAKE, JOHN ROSS, JR., } Secretaries.

THE SUFFERING FRENCH.

Enthusiastic Meeting at the Produce Exchange.

The Collections Coming in Rapidly—Stirring Resolutions and Vigorous Appeals—Addresses of Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Bellows and Others.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a meeting was held at the Produce Exchange to take measures to contribute relief for the sufferers in France. Mr. WILLIAM H. WICKS, Vice-President of the Exchange, presided, and, in a few introductory remarks, said that the Chamber of Commerce had sent a credit of 50,000 francs, and he hoped that the Produce Exchange would send the same amount. Mr. J. MCCULLOUCH then read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice-Presidents—Stephen D. Harrison, David Dows, Jesse Hoyt, Geo. D. Cragin, Archibald Banta, John S. Williams, Erastus Brown, Samuel Colgate, Samuel A. Sawyer, Aaron H. Phillips, Edward Cornwell, Wm. H. Swan, Edward Hincken, Franklin J. Woodruff, E. W. Coleman.

Secretaries—Alex. E. Orr, S. W. Carey, William Blanchard, John H. Pool.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ARCHIBALD BAXTER then presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, The calamities of war have fallen heavily upon the French people in the devastation of their fields, the destruction of their crops and the consumption of their stores of food and seed, while to the horrors of famine are now added the inclemency of an unusually severe Winter, and the paralysis of productive industry throughout the land; and

Whereas, Christian charity and benevolence call upon all to extend such relief as is practicable to communities which are suffering from distress and want such as are now the lot of the French people; it is, therefore, by the Produce Exchange of the City of New-York,

Resolved, That while we offer no opinion as to the merits of the conflict which has unhappily arisen between Germany and France, we would express the hope that it may soon be terminated by an honorable peace.

Resolved, That we recognize the duty of extending to the suffering population of France the utmost measure of aid and relief which it is in our power to offer, and to do so with the utmost practicable dispatch.

Resolved, That the Produce Exchange of the City of New-York will at once undertake the collection of money and supplies to be applied to this object, and that a committee of eighteen be appointed, with power to take all necessary measures to this end. And that the Produce Exchange earnestly invites all like organizations in the country to co-operate with it in this work of mercy and humanity.

REMARKS OF MR. ARCHIBALD BAXTER.

Mr. BAXTER said the members should contribute liberally, for one reason, if for no other. The war which had resulted in disaster to France had been immensely profitable to the Exchange, and the merchants and farmers throughout the country. It was not charity to give what they were called upon to contribute, but simply something out of the profits they had realized. He stated that on the 12th of July last the price of No. 2 Spring Wheat was $1 28 per bushel, and one week later it was $1 51; extra State flour was $5 65, and it advanced to $7; freights by steam advanced in the same proportion. Flour had been exported to the extent of forty per cent.; beef, 16,401 tierces in 1870, against 35,265 in 1871; pork, 9,596 barrels against 20,653; bacon, 5,701 tons against 7,479; lard, 1,668 tons against 5,204. These figures would show the advantage which had been gained by our producers by reason of the war in France. He urged liberal and prompt contributions.

REMARKS OF MR. WM. E. DODGE.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, President of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: Permit me, Sir, as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, to present to the members of the Corn Exchange the expression of the high respect they entertain for your body, and to say that though this movement took formal shape at a recent meeting of the Chamber, they felt they were but giving expression to feelings which not only were entertained by your members, but by a very large portion of our citizens; and though at first organized in our body, there was no intention of confining the movement to our members. No, Sir; we were simply putting the ball in motion, and we trust our movement will meet with a hearty response by our citizens generally, and particularly through you, reach every part of the country. We are surrounded with peace and plenty, our storehouses and barns filled with food, while a nation allied to us by many ties is suffering the horrors of starvation, the result of one of the most destructive wars of modern times; her proud capital, long besieged, has at last submitted under the pressure of a terrible famine; and now we have the opportunity of helping to mitigate her suffering, and send her what she most needs—something to feed her people. We will not stop to consider her folly, or her responsibility in provoking and bringing on herself this fearful result; our duty is simple and clear. We have food, they are starving; and we may at such a time, forgetting her position in our late struggle for our national unity, go back to that of the earlier war for our national independence, and remember how manfully France stood by us, and gave us arms and men, and better than that, her hearty sympathy and encouragement. Yes! we owe her a debt of gratitude, which I trust we will not be slow in this time of need in manifesting. We should act promptly. I am confident our business men will respond to this call, and that at least $100,000 may be raised in our City, and that in all our cities similar efforts will be made, and our friends in the West will from all the country districts send in the grain in liberal quantities, which shall be forwarded here for early shipment. The departments all over France not only need grain for food, but they must have the seed for their coming harvests. They have been completely stripped of everything; and the famine must continue another year, unless they can have the necessary seed sent at an early day. Mr. President, your organization is better able than any other to reach the grain districts of our country, and to awaken an interest and sympathy which shall secure substantial evidence of our promptness in doing what we can for the millions of starving France. I can never forget, Mr. President, the liberality of our citizens in sending timely aid to the poor operatives of Lancashire, who were starving because there was no cotton from America to keep their mills at work. You will remember, Sir, that $200,000 was raised in ten days, and how happy we were when the new and beautiful ship *George Griswold*, which had been placed at the disposal of the Committee free of charge, sailed with a full cargo for the relief of those poor people. I can but trust we shall meet the calls of an entire nation with as ready a response."

REMARKS OF REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CORN EXCHANGE: It is not often that gentlemen of your calling and mine meet on your ground. When you want to see us ministers, which is not as often as would be good for both of us, you are compelled to come to the big church on the avenue, or "the little church round the corner," and listen as meekly as you can to what we have to say. But today we meet on business, and in business hours, and in the very heart of business, here where you have entire control and where you can answer back if you please, and where the minister is at the merchant's mercy. He has put his head into the lion's mouth. No! The Produce Exchange is a graniverous, not a carnivorous creature. It crops only flour, not blood. Yet, secular as the place and hour and company are, this, for the moment, is a sacred place and a religious meeting. You are ordained ministers of grace and mercy, in spite of yourselves; for it is the cry of suffering humanity which has called you together—a voice of hunger and cold, wrung from a dying nation, wailing its way over the Winter sea, penetrating the recesses of your comfort, and making your warm hearths, and your groaning tables, and your soft beds a reproach to you, until the naked and the starving and the houseless millions in poor bombarded, besieged, smoking, pestilence-smitten, hunger-bitten France share the crumbs from your table. A Corn Exchange, indeed! No! This is the house of God, when business stops its eager chaffering, flings down its anxious calculations of profit and loss, and forgetting its emulations and rivalries, its watch of harvest, of failing crops, or embarrassed forwarding; of frozen canals or high railroad freights, or early or late Springs—thinks only of what it can do to rescue fellow-creatures from horrible misery and impending death! This roof, for the time, spreads till it covers in all France. This company is not a company of merchants, but only of men! We are not Americans, we are Frenchmen also—for are we not alike human? Those sick and starving Frenchmen—do not their empty mouths speak one language with ours? Do they not shiver in plain English, and groan in a most intelligible vernacular? Ah! their wives and children, as they turn their imploring eyes, their hungry, devouring looks upon the husband, the father, accustomed to feed and protect them, that can only now return their distracting glances by looking with a martyr's lifted hands and visionary eyeballs up to heaven—do they not wear the look of the dear familiar faces, the wives, the little ones, the babes, we have left at our own happy homes, and plead as with their voices and their tears for our pity and help? What place more sacred than the spot where men forget their selfishness and cupidity—their nation, sect, calling, station, everything except their common humanity; and plan and ponder, and pray for, and pity, and seek to save those whose appeal is only that of suffering fellow-creatures! Ah! the world is getting too small to allow the ancient indifference of nations and races to each other to find any further justification. The old thick partitions are thinned away until we hear each other's laugh, or sigh through the casements of the world. The clatter of each other's crockery, the smell of each other's dinners, the cries of each other's nurseries, the groans of each other's sick-rooms, pass freely from nation to nation—as in some great French hotel of family apartments. The ocean is but a vast common entry-way; France, Germany, England, America, chambers in one father's house. Why, we know just how much horse-soup or mule-pottage they didn't have in Paris yesterday! And I confess the smell of what little they had nauseates me this very minute. That fearful wire that throbs under the ocean, with all the misery of Europe in its iron pulse—ah! as we put our thumb and finger on its slender wrist, do we not seem to hold the fevered left hand of the race in our right fist, and one heart, humanity's only heart, their heart, our heart, choking and aching in us, as for its own common sickness and woe! But, "a truce to sentiment," I hear some practical corn merchant say, impatient to get a thousand barrels of flour out of his store-house into the vessels that, in fancy, he sees moored here, waiting to carry health and life to starving France! "A truce to sentiment; let us have facts!" Facts! what facts do you want, except those undeniable ones the most ignorant cannot ignore? A great nation of 40,000,000 and over, stricken with madness and rushing to conquest, has fallen unexpectedly upon a million bayonets; has found the greatest army since the days of ALEXANDER, commanded by the greatest Generals and directed by the coolest and most consistent policy, waiting to avenge the threat of generations, to dissipate the dread of a century! Broken, baffled, dispersed—the armies of France have fled, carrying ruin in their retreat but admitting a greater ruin in the enemy, who, in hordes, like Huns and Vandals for number, but with the discipline and *morale* of old soldiers, have over-run the provinces of France, besieged its great cities, taken its chief fortresses, broken up its interior communications, emptied its bridges into the rivers, driven its population from their homes, eaten up its harvests, devoured its seed-corn, invested and taken its capital, left the nation without order, leadership, agricultural industry, food for today, or hope of seed-time or harvest for the year. It is not a desolate country or a starving population only, it is a broken-hearted, half-crazed, demoralized people, that would be objects of profound compassion, even in the Summer time, when the air is food and the sky lodging—nay, even if their granaries were full! But now, mortified, leaderless, wrapt in despair and self-disgust, everything unsettled, everything to fear and to dread, France is the Niobe of nations, and were she, instead, of Cerberus at the mouth of hell, who could refuse to throw her a sop? "Served her right," say some of you. Yes, but what nation can stand on its merits? Above all, what people is safe from temporary insanities? How should you like to have New-York getting only its deserts, and instead of tweed, wearing sackcloth? The worse France is or has behaved, the more she needs our pity. Christ came to call not the righteous but sinners to repentance. I do not say how bad, or how much worse than Germany or than America, France is. But I say the worse she is, the less we can suffer her to starve. If you want to give her conscience a chance treat her as Christ treated the harlot and the publican. Forgive her so much that it will break her heart! I tell you, people don't do much repenting when they are starving! The prodigal son is almost a solitary instance of husks setting so well on a young man's stomach as to send him home penitent. We don't starve our State Prison birds, but find that good Christian treatment is better discipline than bread and water. Oh! brethren, France is no worse than all the rest of us! She has lost her liberties, her governing class, lost her head and heart for the time, but how many million irresponsible, innocent, right-hearted peasants and laborers are still there, quite as worthy in God's light as our own people? The French Government, the French Army, the French organization is in ruins. But the French nation is indestructible; nay, it is and has always been precious and indispensable to humanity. It lies wan and sick. Will you feed it? Let no absurd self-righteousness—no usurpations of heaven's own judgments vitiate your merciful thoughts toward France! Were it Germany, it would be the same. It is not a question of desert, but only a question of opportunity and mercy. There will be plenty to remind you that it is for your interest to feed the famishing people, whose war has already enriched some of you. I think I know the hearts under these waistcoats too well to seek to reach them by any such powder. A fig for your interest! It is well enough to consider that when you have nothing better to think of. Interest, indeed! That, I suppose, is what makes you love and care for your wives and children—that's what makes you erect schools, churches, museums, hospitals, asylums. I suppose you shake hands and smile, and crack pleasant jests, walk arm-in-arm to your business, because it is your interest! Ah! man is not so mean and low, and calculating a creature as that. His nobler passions, his human sympathies, his concern for his kind are moved by no leaden or golden weights. Self-interest is a motive that political economists make much of, and merchants sometimes magnify into the prime cause of action. But it is a vile slander on humanity to give it the chief place in human action. I never saw a rude crowd of roughs that could not be reached better on its disinterested than its selfish side. And I do you the credit to believe that your practical sympathy with France's hunger and sickness and sorrow, will not owe one penny more or less to any reflections whether it be for or against your interest to abate it. As the Corn Exchange of the Metropolis you owe an example of activity and beneficence—because you are a city set on a hill—to the other great centres of business, in furnishing what alone can meet the immediate wants of France—*food*. You cannot but know that Chicago and St. Louis and Cincinnati and Pittsburg, besides Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia are waiting for and will emulate your generosity. "Corn Exchange of New-York!" Why, the very sound of the words must set the empty mouths of all France a watering. Corn—that with which the American prairies and fields, in all its varieties, teems so richly; which is even burnt as fuel, and sometimes too abundant to be worth the cost of harvesting. For what did Providence thus fill your storehouses and barns with such superfluous abundance but to give you the luxury of feeding the million-mouthed beggar that lies at your gate? I recollect hearing of a spendthrift son in Long Island, who had devoted an undue share of his newly-inherited fortune to building a showy mansion in the country, who came to his unapproving mother one day to ask what symbol she would recommend him to have sculptured over his front-door. She replied, "A horn of plenty, with my son coming out at the little end." Now, the cornucopia, which this Corn Exchange represents is not subject to this kind of abuse. Don't turn the little end of your horn toward France; turn the broad open lips toward the hungry nation that famishes almost before your eyes, and shake mercy and health and life out in grand abundance before those longing stomachs. Let a mighty stream of flour barrels, of rice and beans, (I wish I might say pork and beans and beef and potatoes,) flow from your Corn Exchange—made a cornucopia for this occasion—until, like the Gulf Stream, caressing and softening the clime of the iceberg, your bounty melts cold and expels hunger from poor, starving France, and makes her forever more the loving debtor to your timely mercy and ready compassion in her great hour of utmost need. Do this for the honor of America, for the credit of New-York, for the love of humanity, for God's sake, and for Christ's sake! Do it promptly, do it today, do it now, and your basket and your store shall never fail, and above all, God's mercy will not fail, in the hour when, worse beggars than France, you plead for it at the gate of heaven!

"In faith and hope, the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity:
All must be false that thwart this one great end,
And all of God, that bless mankind, or mend."

PROMPT ACTION.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the President asked that offerings be made at once. Mr. EDWARD BILL offered his services as broker; Messrs. ALLEN, PUFFER & LOGAN gave the free use of the elevators and lighters, and the following contributions of money were made:

Archibald Baxter & Co.	$1,000	J. H. Poole & Co.	$100
David Dows & Co.	1,000	A. E. Kent & Co.	100
Cragin & Co.	1,000	Edward Cromwell	100
E. Morgan's Sons	500	Wm. Powell & Co.	100
Carey & Yale	500	J. L. Brewster	100
Wicks, Rossiter & Co.	500	Foster J. Weeks	100
Chamberlain, Rowe & Co.	250	Robert S. Holt	100
		Cornelius Smith	50
		Alexander Munn	50
Sawyer, Wallace & Co	250	Alfred Churchman	50
Colgate & Co.	250	Arkhill & Tufts	50
E. W. Coleman & Co.	250	A. Osborn	50
Chas. White & Co.	100	James Davis & Son	25
James McCulloch	100	Hart & Bro	25

The following were appointed a committee to solicit further contributions: Geo. D. Cragin, Alex. E. Orr, Jas. W. McCulloch, Geo. Magrath, John H. Poole, Charles Strachan, Archibald Baxter, Geo. H. Webster, Aaron H. Phillips, Wm. Blanchard, Theo. J. Husted, F. P. Albert, John D. Maine, John Hobbs, A. F. Wolcot, Josiah Penford, Edward Crowell, Edward Arman. The meeting then adjourned.

Fire in Division-Street—Several Persons Saved by the Police.

Soon after 8 A. M., yesterday, a fire was discovered by the Police in the liquor-store of PAUL MADDEN, on the first floor of No. 70 Division-street. They broke open the door, and in the rear room found JOSEPH BYRNES, the bartender, already insensible and seriously burned about the hands and face. He was taken out in his night clothes and hurriedly removed to the Madison-street Police Station, where his burns were dressed by a surgeon. In the meantime the flames had penetrated to the upper part of the building, occupied by FREDERICK AHRENS as a dwelling. He, his wife and children soon made their appearance at the front windows on the second floor, shouting for help. No ladder was near at hand, and there was danger that before a hook and ladder truck could arrive some of the family would be severely if not fatally burned, or seriously injured by leaping from the windows. On this emergency Sergeant MURPHY, of the Tenth Precinct, bethought him of a plan. Stripping off his coat, and placing it on the walk, he directed the men under his command to do likewise, and on to these the inmates jumped and escaped without injury. MADDEN's loss on stock and fixtures is about $1,500; insured. AHREN's loss on furniture is about $300, and on building $1,200; insured for $400 on furniture, and $2,500 on building by the Ætna Company, of Hartford, Conn.

OUR MARKETS.

Their Proposed Sale by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Meeting of the Commissioners and the Market Men Yesterday—The Market Men Strongly Opposed to Any Change—General Interchange of Views.

Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held, yesterday, in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors, to hear the views of persons interested in the proposed sale of market property. Of the Commissioners, Mayor HALL, Controller CONNOLLY, Recorder HACKETT and Alderman DIMOND, were present, and in the Chamber were a very large number of market men, with others interested in the proposed sale of the property.

REMARKS OF MAYOR HALL.

Mayor HALL said he presumed most, if not all, of those present had come to meet the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the Commissioners were now ready to hear their views. He desired to correct, first of all, some misapprehensions which existed as to the action of the Commissioners. Such misapprehensions need not have existed if the representatives of the Press had consulted the Commissioners as well as the market men. The Commissioners never intended to do anything more than have the City retire from the market business, or at least from any active participation in it. They did not intend to sell the real estate of the markets where a market was demanded. The intention was and is, that whoever purchases, whether it be an association or an incorporated company, or an individual millionaire should, as a condition, agree to maintain a market there. The word "sale," in the resolution adopted by the Commissioners, should, perhaps, be changed to "permanent lease." The only intention was and is simply to retire the City officials from the market business. The sales of a property would be at auction, and there could be, consequently, no underhand work. It was not alone the interests of the market men which would have to be looked to, but those of all kinds of business surrounding the markets, and, in fact, if he might quote himself, "ancillary" to them. For squares around each market stores have been rented, not for this year only, but for years to come, and the market feeds their business. These interests must also be considered. There are, however, he said, certain markets not now required in their present locations. Washington Market is an absolute necessity, and will be for years to come. Fulton Market is a great depot for fish, but probably in the future the vegetables from Long Island will not go there, but uptown. Jefferson Market is a place toward which business is gravitating. The Commissioners desired to hear views as to the terms on which these markets should be disposed of, and the time when they should be sold. The City desired to retire from the market business. There was no more reason why they should engage in it than they should take up the business of selling clothing or dry goods. In conclusion, he said, it had been reported that this was a political job. He could see no grounds whatever for such a report. Where he had been called on by one market man on this question, he had been visited by ten politicians, the latter naturally being opposed to the sale of the markets, for it would do away with an immense amount of political patronage. He would further say that it had been pretty well determined by the City authorities to retire from the market business, and now came the question as to how it should be accomplished.

REMARKS OF MR. ROBERT ROOSEVELT.

Mr. ROBERT ROOSEVELT said he appeared on behalf of himself and many others who desired to advocate the maintaining of the markets where they are. He hoped the City authorities had not positively determined, as the Mayor had said, on retiring from the market business. If so, he would like to hear their reasons for such a determination, and then he would be able to answer them. Mr. ROOSEVELT then proceeded to argue that it was the imperative duty of the City to control the markets. If they did not, meats and vegetables would be sold there deleterious to health. The Board of Health could not exercise the necessary control in this matter.

The Mayor reminded the speaker that there are now several markets in the City, over which the City has no control.

Mr. ROOSEVELT said he was well aware of this, but they were very small affairs.

REMARKS OF MR. ROLAND.

Mr. ROLAND, who appeared in behalf of the Citizens' Association, said that he considered the proposed change one of the most important and most advantageous that could be made. The down-town markets, which included all except Tompkins, were worth about $5,000,000, yet their revenues did not exceed $150,000 over and above expenses. Thus the City was losing about $200,000 per annum. This arose from the well-known fact that no government could transact business of this kind so advantageously as private individuals do. He argued that the population of the upper part of the City were not fed from these markets, but from small distributing depots. The markets had not only ceased to be useful, but absolutely obstructive to business. In Paris there are twelve times the market facilities that exist here and in Brooklyn. The first cost of articles of food here is eight and a half per cent. less than in Paris, yet when sold to the consumer there was a difference of many millions of dollars in favor of Paris. Thus, articles which cost in Paris $100, are sold to the consumer for $124; here the same articles are produced for $94, yet the consumer has to pay for them $184. All this is owing to our antiquated and imperfect market facilities. In making the change proposed many interests had to be considered, and it would be best that it should take place gradually, the markets being sold at different periods, and not all at once. This would give time for the market men to seek quarters elsewhere. It would also give time to capitalists to erect new market-houses, and for persons doing business around the markets to change their locations. Thus this great and needed reform might be carried into effect without any one being injured thereby.

REMARKS OF MR. KNAPP.

Mr. KNAPP, of Washington Market, gave some figures to show that several markets were paying a good percentage on their value. Thus, Fulton Market returns $59,419 per annum, or 10 per cent. on $600,000 value, and Washington and West Washington $261,448, or 10 per cent. on $2,400,000. Washington Market proper stands, he said, on twenty-four lots. If these lots are valued at $70,000 each, it would make the property worth $1,680,000, and on this the City receives $124,000, or over 7 per cent. interest. But the property was not worth anything like this amount. Four years ago Clarke's Hotel, a four-story building which stands close to the market, and covers a lot 25x100, was sold for $30,000. At present it is worth only $27,000. He thought these were good reasons why the City should not retire from the market business. They knew something about these things in Europe, and there the city governments retained the control of the markets. He asserted that in no city of Europe equal to this in population is produce sold at such low prices as here. If these great central depots were done away with, the prices of all provisions must necessarily be increased. The same business could not be done in shops. The difference in the cost of provisions uptown over those down town was caused by the greater expenses uptown dealers had to bear. If the market property, as had been asserted, did not pay the City, then higher rents for stalls should be exacted. Something had been said as to the cost of provisions in Paris, but he denied that they cost less in Paris than here. The cheapness of living there was due solely to the greater economy practiced. There everything is used; here much is wasted. As for the filth accumulated in the marketshere, he would pledge himself and his confrères to keep the market-houses perfectly clean at their own expense. Now they were not permitted to do so, not even to clean an alley-way.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The Mayor said he could not see what difference it would make to the market men whether the City or private individuals owned the market property.

Mr. CORNELL wished to know why the Commissioners had excepted the Eighteenth Ward Market property from the proposed sale.

The Mayor said because the City would lose heavily if it was sold now. Hereafter it would be of more value.

Mr. CORNELL said that if the City authorities would conduct their business as private individuals did, they would derive a handsome revenue from the markets. He could not see how, if they sold the markets, any public markets could hereafter be held here, for, by the Dongan charter, the power to hold public markets was confined to the City Government exclusively. If, however, the City was determined to sell, the market men would buy or lease the property, provided they could be sure of protection in their rights.

Mr. KNAPP asked the Commissioners to state what price they wanted for the market property in fee or on lease.

The Recorder, the Mayor having left the chair, said the request would receive the Commissioners' consideration.

The Controller said the meeting had been held simply for the purpose of getting the views of market men on the question. The City, he might add, had something else to do besides taking care of the markets.

Mr. ROOSEVELT thought that if the City lost control of the markets, the business of supplying New-York with food would fall into the hands of monopolists. There was no scarcity of either ice or coal; in fact, the supply of the latter is inexhaustible, yet the trade in both had been monopolized. If the City gave up its markets, the price of provisions would necessarily, he thought, go up.

Several persons asserted that if the property is to be leased the market men themselves would gladly become the lessees.

A gentleman who appeared on behalf of several Fulton Market dealers, asked that no action might be taken at present. If the markets were to be sold or leased, the persons he represented would become the buyers or the lessees. He hoped nothing further would be done at present.

The Recorder said he might rest assured that no nasty action would be taken.

The meeting then adjourned subject to call.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871:

IRON FRONTS.

One first-class store, west side of Laurens-street, 121 feet north of Grand-street, six stories, 59.4 by 68; M. & S. STERNBERGER, owners.

One first-class store, north side Mercer-street, 132 feet 9 inches north of Bleecker-street, five stories and basement, 59.9 by 50; WM. SLOANE, owner.

Two first-class stores, Nos. 106 and 108 Worth-street, five stories and basement, 34.6 by 80; GEO. C. RICHARDSON & H. S. SMITH, owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Fifty-second-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 25 by 30; OTTO BRIDENBACK, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 90 West Houston-street, (rear,) four stories, 18.9 by 40; J. L. BROOKS, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Thirteenth-street, 62 feet east of Avenue B, five stories, 26 by 47; DOROTHEA BERNARD, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Twenty-fourth-street, 275 feet east of Second-avenue, five stories, 25 by 50; JOHN LOUDEN, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 48 and 50 Clinton-street, five stories, 25 by 55; JOSEPH MCCORMACK, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 125 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 52; FRANK H. KELLER, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Fifty-third-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 50; WM. M. BRIDENBACK, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 285 Broome-street, five stories, 25 by 63; CHRISTIAN TRONSOM, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 121 Delancey-street, five stories, 19.3 by 54 feet; NICHOLAS TATH, owner.

One second-class store, north-west corner, Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, two stories, 24.8 by 55 feet; J. T. WILLIAMS, owner.

One stable, No. 128 Madison-street, (rear,) two stories, 25 by 50 feet; J. FRIEDBERG, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	16	Stores and tenements	6
Iron fronts	4	First-class stores	4
Brick fronts	12	Second-class stores	1
Second-class dwellings	1	Stable	1
Tenement houses	3		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick second-class dwelling, No. 90 West Houston-street, front two and a half stories, 18.9 by 42; one story with Mansard roof to be added, extension on the rear 8 feet, and store to be made in front; J. L. BROOKS, owner.

One brick second-class dwelling, No. 248 Bleecker-street, two and a half stories, 24.6 by 40; building to be raised 8 feet, store front to be put in, and extension on rear 8 feet; owner, ALFRED CHINEY.

One brick tenement-house, No. 35 Attorney-street, three stories, 25 by 40; two additional stories to be added, making five stories and extension on rear; ALBERT ROSSKET, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 33 Eldridge-street, three stories, 25 by 48, one and a half stories to be added, store made in front and extension in rear; FREDERICK HERLEIN, owner.

One brick dwelling-house, south-west corner Second-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, (rear,) two stories, 26 by 20, extension and two stories to be added; Mr. FRANKENHEIM, owner.

One brick factory, Nos. 197 and 199 Seventh-avenue, four stories, 40 by 40, one story to be added, and front and rear walls taken down and rebuilt, extension also in rear, 10 feet; owner, W. YOUNGS.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Centre-street, No. 98, PETER LYNCH, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Centre-street, No. 102, Lorillard estate, owner; unsafe chimneys.

New-Church-street, building, north-west corner of Thames-street, unknown owner; unsafe south gable wall and front.

One Hundred and Twentieth-street, No. 156, estate of JOHN RIDLY, owner; dangerously unsafe throughout.

Cherry-street, No. 33, MICHAEL BURKE, agent; unsafe brick arches of rear wall.

Greenwich-street, No. 167½, S. MICHELL, owner; unsafe walls, beams, floors and partitions.

Baxter-street, No. 60, J. ABRAMS, owner; unsafe foundation walls, rotten sills and posts.

Fulton-street, No. 62, estate of WM. POST; unsafe, and rotten wooden gutter on front.

Third-avenue, building extending from Sixty-third to Sixty fourth-street, and running through to Second-avenue, (skating rink,) E. S. DICKENSON & Co., owners; unsafe and broken rafters.

Baxter-street, No. 52, JACOB HARRIS, owner; unsafe generally.

Baxter-street, Nos. 54 and 56, F. KUENZEL, agent; unsafe generally.

Baxter-street, No. 58, F. KUENZEL, agent; unsafe front wall and chimney.

Baxter-street, No. 56½, F. KUENZEL, agent; unsafe generally.

Leonard-street, No. 161, T. F GIBBONS, agent; unsafe chimney.

East Thirty-second-street, No. 349, GEORGE HERDTFELDER, owner; unsafe and bulged east gable wall.

East Fifty-first-street, No. 211, WALTER SHAY, owner; unsafe second-story ceilings.

Henry-street, No. 260, ELIZABETH BLAIR, owner; unsafe chimneys.

New-Church-street, building 26 feet, south of south-east corner Cedar-street, W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, agents; unsafe and cracked front.

Thompson-street, No. 37, —— FORREST, owner; unsafe front gutter and second-story ceiling.

West Twenty-sixth-street, No. 412, —— KRUSE, owner; unsafe and cracked walls.

South-street, No. 27, FROTHINGHAM & BAYLIS, owners; unsafe fourth and fifth floors.

Front-street, Nos. 67 and 69, C. B. DUNNY, owner; unsafe and split header and beams fifth-story floor.

Leonard-street, No. 145, PETER LYNCH, owner; unsafe generally.

Front-street, Nos. 71 and 73, WHITNEY estate, owner; unsafe first floor, trimmer beams broken.

Water-street, No. 282, VAN RENSSALEAR estate, owner; unsafe and rotten front and rear gutters, and broken leader.

Water-street, No. 284, GEORGE JONES, owner; unsafe and rotten front gutter.

Park-street, No. 99, J. F. W. KOSTER, owner; unsafe and rotten floor beams first story.

Old-slip, No. 31, N. P. ROGERS, owner; unsafe front wall.

Mott-street, No. 5, GEORGE LAW, owner; unsafe chimney.

Mott-street, No. 11, OBED F. WENTWORTH, owner; unsafe chimney.

Mott-street, No. 13, Dr. J. F. CONWAY, owner; unsafe coping.

Broadway, No. 57, EDWARD MATTHEWS, owner; unsafe south gable wall.

Mott-street, No. 3, B. L. HARSELL, agent; unsafe rear wall and broken window sills.

Leonard-street, No. 157, HENRY ABELL, owner; unsafe chimney.

Broadway, rear No. 55, Mrs. HARRIET CRUGER, owner; unsafe and cracked; south, west, and east walls.

Mulberry-street, No. 26, DANIEL DRISCOLL, owner; unsafe chimney.

Mulberry-street, No. 23, DENNIS MORIARTY, owner; unsafe and cracked; front wall, water tubes, and piers.

Mulberry-street, No. 25, THOMAS GILLEN, owner; unsafe chimney.

Mulberry-street, No. 25½, WALTER ROCHE, owner; unsafe generally, rotten beams, &c.

Mulberry-street, No. 27, WALTER ROCHE; unsafe generally; beams rotted off.

Mulberry-street, No. 29, HENRY VALENTINE, owner; unsafe chimney.

Franklin-street, Nos. 9, 11, and 13, Police Commissioners, New-York Coty, owner; unsafe front and rear walls, lintels, ashlar and floors.

Broadway, No. 308, VALENTINE HALL, owner; unsafe gable and rear walls, and chimneys.

Warren-street, No. 36, LOUIS H. PIGNOLET, agent; unsafe and insufficiently supported floors.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Sales-rooms were well filled yesterday, Feb. 9, with buyers and others interested in the various properties offered, and the sales made were of an interesting character, amounting in the aggregate to over $100,000. In the prices realized for the real estate sold, there was no marked feature, and they may be termed fair. In regard to the business of the day, however, it may be remarked, as rather unusual of late, that the majority of the sales made were effected at public auction, instead of being conducted under Court orders. The following is a review of the transactions:

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., disposed of a four-story brick store and lot located on the west side of Greenwich-street, between Duane and Jay streets, and known as No. 328. The property was bought by N. QUACKENBOSS for $19,000. The same firm also sold a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on the north side of West Fifteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, known as No. 121. This property was purchased by A. W. NICHOLS for $16,850.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., under the direction of F. R. SHERMAN, Esq., executor of the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH HAIGHT, deceased, sold the four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 149 West Twenty-third-street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. For this property there was quite a spirited contest, and it was disposed of, after numerous small bids, to Dr. F. GILLETTE for $26,000—not a high figure.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sold the property on the north side of Cherry-street, between Pelham and Pike streets, known as Nos. 216 and 218, comprising two three-story and attic brick houses and lots. The premises were sold together, and brought $15,500, HENRY NEWHALL being the buyer. The house and lot No. 19 Sixth-avenue, opposite Amity-street, and the property embracing the Crosby mansion and nineteen lots of ground on Monroe (Rutgers-place) and Cherry streets, between Clinton and Jefferson streets, both advertised to be sold yesterday by Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., were respectively withdrawn, the bids made on the premises not warranting their sale. For the last-named property $80,000 was offered, and for the first, $16,400.

The only legal sales made during the day were effected by B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, who by order of the Superior Court under the direction of JAMES M. SWEENY, Esq., referee, disposed of the following property: Three-story brick house and lot, situated on the south side of Eleventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; sold for $17,500 to KATE HEINCKE, and four-story tenement-house and lot on the north side of Fifteenth-street, between Avenues A and B; sold for $14,200 to JULIA GRIFFIN. No other sales of real estate were made. The dimensions of the houses and lots disposed of respectively, with the exact location noted, will be found upon reference to the summary below.

The only other transaction at the Exchange yesterday, was a sale by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, of the assets belonging to the Eureka Rubber Company, consisting of beltings and other goods appertaining to the business. They were sold for $7,650 to J. DOUGLAS BROWN.

Today at the Exchange, the principal sale announced, and one of some importance, is that by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., a partition sale of property located both in this City and Brooklyn, belonging to the estate of R. R. MORRIS, deceased, and made to close the affairs thereof. The schedule of sale includes the following premises:

Coenties-slip, New-York, five-story store and lot, No. 21, adjoining south-west corner of Front-street; lot 27 by 45 feet. Greenwich-street, south-east corner Morris-street, four-story buildings, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Greenwich-street, and No. 9 Morris-street, together 51.4 feet front, 47.6 feet rear, 81.4 feet on Morris-street, and 78.6 feet on inside line; Atlantic-street, Brooklyn—two four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 201 and 203 Atlantic-street, north side, 75 feet west from Court-street; each 25 by 50 feet; lots 80 feet deep. The same firm at an Executor's sale will also dispose of a lot, with the three-story and cellar brick store, known as No. 81 Maiden-lane, north side, 80.3 feet west of Gold-street. The building covers entire lot, being 25.11 feet front, 23.11 feet rear, by 98.5 feet in depth east side, and 88 feet west side, rented until May 1, 1871, at $1,900 per annum. In addition to these sales one or two legal sales are announced to take place.

In reference to property offered at private sale, the list is daily increasing in interest and in the attractiveness of the various lots offered. To those in search of either a City or a country residence, we can only say that the opportunities for a selection as presented through our advertising columns were never superior as a medium between buyer and seller. Our real estate business columns will be found valuable, for through them desirable properties are being constantly brought to the notice of the public.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Feb. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story brick store, w. s., No. 328 Greenwich-st., between Jay and Duane sts., lot 25x80	$19,000
3-story high-stoop brick house and lot, n. s. No. 121 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., house 20x53, lot 20x103.3	16,850

By A. J. Bleecker Son & Co.

4-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, n. s. No. 149 West 23d-st., 280 ft. e. of 7th-av., house 20x about 53, lot 20x98.9	$26,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 3-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 216 and 218 Cherry-st., n. s., 62 ft. e. of Pike-st., houses each 22.6x45, lots each 22.6x117, sold together	$15,500

By B. P. Fairchild.

3-story brick house and lot s. s. of 11th-st., 369 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x98	$17,500
4-story brick tenement-house and lot n. s. of East 15th-st., 270.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 25x100.3	14,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING CHEAP AND ATTRACTIVE HOUSES:

West 9th-st., near 5th-av. Three-story brick, 25x55 ft. Lot full depth	$22,500
East 10th-st., near 5th-av. Full-sized four-story house. Lot 98.9	30,000
West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Handsome three-story medium-sized house, in perfect order	100
West 16th-st., near 5th-av. Four stories, brown stone, 21x60 ft. Lot 98.9	29,000
West 17th-st., near 5th-av. First-class, full-sized, four stories, brown stone, with two-story extension, including fixtures	42,500
West 20th-st., near 5th-av. Four stories, brown stone, 25x65 ft. Lot 98.9	40,000
West 25th-st., near 5th-av. Full-sized four-story brown-stone house, in order. Lot 98.9	45,000
East 31st-st., near Madison-av. Three-story and attic brown-stone house, 22x55 ft. Lot 98.9	35,000
West 38th-st., near 5th-av. Four stories, brown stone, 20.10x55. Lot 98.9	35,000
East 38th-st., near Park-av. Four-story brown-stone house, 17x55 ft. Handsomely furnished	28,500
West 39th-st., near 5th-av. Four stories, brown stone, 22x55 ft. Lot 98.9	38,000
West 42d-st., near 5th-av. Four-story, brown stone, 21x60. Leasehold	28,000
West 45th-st., near 5th-av. Beautiful medium-sized brown-stone house. Handsomely furnished	26,500
East 60th-st., near Lexington-av. New and handsome brown-stone house, 22x50 ft.	
Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Full-sized brown-stone house, in order.	

Further particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY DAY.—The *Real Estate Circular* mailed upon receipt of stamp. East Broadway, $12,000; Henry-st., $17,000; 2d-av., $17,000; 3d-av., $65,000; Lexington-av., $35,000; 21st-st., $5,500; 36th-st., (stable,) $5,500; 48th-st., $15,000; 60th-st., $26,000, $28,000; 62d-st., $10,000; 76th-st., $5,500; 92d-st., $8,000; 117th-st., $7,000; 115th-st., $11,000, $12,000.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—FOR SALE—A large piece of property on Pearl-st., running through to Water-st., suitable for a large mercantile or manufacturing business; carts can run from Water-st. into the basement of Pearl-st. front. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., a beautiful house, of medium size, and in complete order throughout; location convenient as regards car-routes, and very desirable in all other respects. Price $21,500, including fixtures. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 217 West 53d-st., 92 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened; the house is 25x50x100.5; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

$225,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City property, and mortgages cashed by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS IN all locations on east and west sides of the City; also business property and vacant lots. Auction sales of stocks, real estate, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 9TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, a three-story brick house, 25x60 feet, with back stairs, &c. Price reasonable, and possession when desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV. FOR SALE.—The store property No. 375 6th-av., north-west corner of 23d-st., about 28x65; possession May 1, 1871. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order and with all modern improvements; early possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with dining extension; elegant order; quite near 5th-av., on Murray Hill, for sale at a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., a three-story high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET, BEtween 6th and 7th avs.; a very pretty little three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fine order, with beautiful furniture, $21,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

CHEAP—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house, 22 feet wide, on 34th-st., near 7th-av.; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, No. 33 William-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—BUY YOURSELF A HOME.—THE following houses are for sale very reasonable: Four-story brick and brown-stone, in 38th-st., one block west of Broadway; only $17,500.
Four-story brown-stone, high stoop, in 50th-st., near 5th-av., 21x55x100; Columbia College lease; only $24,000.
Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 54th-st., near Madison-av., 22x50x100, in fee, elegantly finished; only $38,000.
Brown-stone house in 19th-st., near 5th-av., 22x30x100, first-class neighborhood; only $30,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, THIRTY two lots, with elegant mansion, stable, &c., on 8th-av., Carroll and Macomb sts., and adjacent to Prospect Park; will be divided to suit purchasers; is one of the most eligible sites in the City of Brooklyn for a school, church, or public institution; commands fine view of the Bay, Staten Island and New-Jersey, &c. Also, four lots, fronting the Circle on Prospect Park, on 8th-av. and Douglass-st. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, situated on Lee-av., between Rodney and Keap sts., Brooklyn; all improvements; superb order; must be seen to be appreciated; locality best in XIXth Ward; surroundings first-class in every particular. For permits and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE DESIRAble dwelling-houses Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Hicks-st.; No. 49 Orange-st.; No. 18 Nassau-st.; No. 26 Duffield-st. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	SOMERVILLE,
ROSELLE,	CLINTON,
WESTFIELD,	BLOOMSBURG, &c.,

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE, General Agent.
Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

HUDSON RIVER POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE
BY
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
AUCTIONEERS, NO. 91 CEDAR-ST.

12 acres in garden, orchard and lawn; fine improvements	$18,000
Large frame house and lot in the city	14,000
7½ acres in garden and lawn; fine house, with all improvements, in the city	27,000
Splendid frame dwelling and large lot in the city	30,000
Large business property, with good buildings, in the city	75,000
53 acres good land; house, barn and out-buildings excellent	30,000
50 acres excellent land, large orchard, large dwelling, farm-house, barns, &c.; fine fish-pond	40,000
100 acres, all under cultivation; first-class improvements; all in good order	40,000
243 acres, first-class farm, high ground, commanding fine river views; large house, and all the necessary out-buildings in good order	75,000

Also fine country-seats and farms on the river, and in all parts of the county, for sale, or to exchange for New-York City property.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RIVERDALE—A large and stylish house, in perfect order, fully and handsomely furnished; furnace, gas, baths, water-closets, stationary wash-stands and tubs, with an abundant supply of spring water, ice-house, (filled,) large stable, &c.; six acres of land, forest and ornamental trees, fine lawn, croquet ground, fountain, &c., vegetables, fruits, and all that can be desired in a residence for either Winter or Summer.
Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ROSELLE, N. J.—COMMISSIONERS' SALE at auction of the desirable residence of Johanna C. Brown, Feb. 23, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, No. 6 Pine-st.; well located on a prominent avenue; five minutes' walk from the station; the house is 40x24, wing 18x26; contains thirteen rooms and all the modern improvements; lot 100x200; well laid out. Roselle is but forty-two minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The property is in every way desirable, and will be positively sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—"LOcust Grove Farm," one of finest country residences and farms on the Hudson; 150 acres, under a high state of cultivation; large mansions, farm-house, barns, &c.; about 1,000 large shade-trees; over 1,000 fruit-trees; three and a half miles from New-Hamburg Depot; six and a half miles from Poughkeepsie. For particulars apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 9 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD NEWARK, Elizabeth, or Jersey City property, farm of 178 acres, fifty-seven meadow, suitable for grazing or mowing purposes, balance fine grain or grass land, near Somerville; good two-story house, seven rooms, two large barns, &c.; 100 tons hay sold from farm in 1870, besides keeping large stock. Price $30,000; mortgage, $9,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

$6,000.—ONE AND A QUARTER miles from Milburn Depot, in New-Jersey; one hour from New-York; residence containing ten rooms; good stables; two and a half acres of land, with over 500 feet frontage on turnpike; excellent water. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—DEsirable houses, lots, country-seats, and farms for sale, exchange, and to let. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite the station, or to general office, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, I. S., A large cottage, situated on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; house contains eight bedrooms; size of lot 50x100; valuable water right; price $10,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located.
GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by and under the direction of the executors of JOHN KERR, deceased. Nos. 324, 326, 328 and 330 East 49th-st.—the four two-story and basement brick houses between 1st and 2d avs.
Nos. 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 East 49th-st.—the six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses.
No. 43 Fulton-st.—the store.
130th-st.—the three four-story brown-stone houses on the north side 130th-st., commencing 235 feet east of 6th-av. Boulevard.
The new and elegant Ohio stone store on the south-west corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage three or five years.
Maps and particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.—IN PARTITION.—Valuable real estate, Fifth Ward, north-east corner of Hudson and Reade sts.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., referee, valuable Fifth Ward property, located on the north-east corner of Hudson and Reade sts., with the buildings and improvements thereon, being 36 feet 10 inches on Hudson-st., 19 feet on Reade-st., 53 feet in depth and 25 feet on rear.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—By order of the Supreme Court—In Partition.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 112 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., referee:
EIGHTH-AVENUE.—The four lots of land situate on the westerly side of 8th-av., commencing on the south-west corner of 74th-st., and opposite Central Park.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.
If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.
On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee, No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FINE TENEMENT PROPERTY. NORTH-EASTERLY CORNER WASHINGTON AND RECTOR STS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
The valuable plot south-east corner Washington and Rector sts., containing in front 55 feet, in rear 60 feet 7 inches, in depth 87 feet 9 inches on Rector-st. and 91 feet 8 inches on north side, be the said dimension more or less.
This location is admirably adapted for tenements, offering rare opportunities for light and ventilation. Can be improved to command an income of from 15 to 17 per cent.
For maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 81 MAIDEN-LANE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: Sale by order of W. R. McCready and Jonathan Edwards, Executors of Ann McCready, deceased.
MAIDEN-LANE.—The valuable lot, with the three-story and cellar brick store, known as No. 81 Maiden-lane, north side, 80.3 feet west of Gold-street. Building covers entire lot, being 25.11 feet front, 23.11 feet rear, by 98.5 feet in depth east side, and 88 feet west side, rented until May 1, 1871, at $1,900 per annum.
Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST-ARRANGED and most conveniently located apartments in the City; four lines of cars pass within one block; each floor is complete in itself, and has range, tubs, bath-room, water-closet, &c., and will be rented reasonable, to first-class tenants only.
Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Corner Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., and No. 55 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET, DESIRABLY LOCATED, and with all the modern improvements. No. 29 East Washington-place, No. 11 East 13th-st., No. 61 West 13th-st., 7th-av., near 44th-st., West 58th-st., West 41st., and 5th-av., near 56th and 57th sts. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av., and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON THE 5TH-av., in the vicinity of Central Park, to let or lease on reasonable terms; possession immediately. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, or Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, with English basement and all the modern improvements; in splendid condition, in 23d-st., near Lexington-av. The furniture for sale. Inquire of WM. H. MEEKS, No. 156 Reade-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY—TO LET—THE SPAcious double marble store and basement, No. 386 Broadway, 55x200 feet, suitable for wholesale business. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

EIGHTH-AV. STORES TO LET—desirably located between 44th and 45th sts. They are first-class in every particular, and suitable for drug, dry-goods, house-furnishing and grocery stores. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x105) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—STORE NO. 581 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.; size, 25x100 feet, or 25x200 feet, to suit; also basement and lofts; immediate possession. Apply on the premises to WM. L. BURKE.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the valuable property south-east corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR-story brick stores Nos. 8 and 12 Platt-st. Apply at No. 33 Walker-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, a house for business purposes. Address A. J. MCKAY, Box No. 4,753 Post-office.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE UPPER PART of stores Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st.; being 50 by 108 feet in depth. Apply at No. 33 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 175 Duane-st.; first-class for grocery or provision business. Apply at No. 33 Walker-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE "SALON DU HAUT TON," NO. 359 6TH-AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 359 6th-av., the lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class restaurant known as the "Salon du Haut Ton." The stock consists of plated ware, linen, gas-fixtures, &c.; will be sold in one parcel for cash. Terms—Twenty-five per cent. on day of sale, balance the following day.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.
BY JAMES M. MILLER, ON FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, foot of 118th-st., East River, all the personal property of the United States Iron Works consisting of furnaces, ranges, plumbers' pipes, sinks, &c., patterns and flasks, engine and boiler, tools, shaftings, lathes, pig-iron, 100 tons coal, sand &c. Catalogues at the office.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., (LATE LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,) Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock, sale of an EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION of BOOKS. For particulars see advertisement on fifth page.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
5 Cases Preserved Lemon Peel.
1,000 Packages Malaga Raisins.
200 Frails Seedless Raisins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway,
Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOsition for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NOTICE.—MISS PAGE WILL BRING FROM England a limited number of boys and girls, in the same manner and subject to rules, as Miss Rye brings girls; therefore, Miss Page will feel obliged to those persons who want boys or girls to write to her at No. 4 Oxford Villas, Brook-st., Gloucester, England.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 30 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

GROCERIES, &C.

GO TO YOUR GROCER'S AND BUY
TEXAS CANNED BEEF,
without bone or gristle, at one-third the cost of butcher's meat. Not an extract nor a preparation by chemicals, but the pure beef roasted in vacuo. Wholesale at No. 16 Cedar-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 15
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Trojan	Wed., Mar. 1
Columbia	Sat., Mar. 4	Dorian	Wed., Feb. 15
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Tyrian	Wed., Mar. 29
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Dacian	Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought there by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........March 22, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.

NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 20. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau), Feb. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........March 2

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 19

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile.

ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSKO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR VICINITY.

IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.

None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GEO. C. T. SEAMAN,

BROKER IN COMMERCIAL PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES, No. 35 Pine-st., (upstairs.)

OLIVER AMES, President. JNO. DUFF, Vice-Pres't.
JNO. M. S. WILLIAMS, Treas'r. E. H. ROLLINS, Sec'y.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS BUILDING, (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 2,377.)
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

OLIVER AMES, President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against accepting or negotiating a draft for five thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirteen cents ($5,693 13) drawn by the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., on the National Exchange Bank of Boston, and made payable at the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of this City, to my order, mailed to me on the 27th January last from Lynn, by Messrs. Lamper & Bros., (the same having been lost or stolen,) as payment has been stopped.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1877. MILTON KNAPP.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO SCRIP OF the year 1868 are requested to call for the same before Feb. 15, in order to avoid forfeiture.

W. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.

OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts During the Year 1870.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.		$1,804,275 82
For Interest		371,361 28
For Interest, &c., accrued		100,535 13
Total		$2,276,171 71
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$530,018 57	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	282,736 29	
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Bonus, Interest on Dividend, &c.	609,554 60	—$1,422,304 46
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank and on hand	$77,384 91	
Bonds and Mortgages, and Interest accrued on same	2,418,355 31	
Loans on Policies in force	2,314,027 79	
United States and New-York State Stocks	706,850 00	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	660,428 58	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	688,725 00	
[Market value of the Securities, $866,312.]		
Interest due to date, and all other property	58,354 29	—$6,924,116 00

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Sec'y.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.) CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.

THIS BANK Is now open for business at NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 25 9th-av.

WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

IOWA BONDS.

Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by

CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the authorized agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as Five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from any taxation in form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 22d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held ON MONDAY, FEB. 20, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders will be held at the Company's office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place on same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., Friday, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 23.

E. R. SAMPSON, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS SECOND MORTGAGE OF $10,000 for sale. City property; bondsman unexceptionable. Address J. H. ALEXANDER, No. 424 East 23d-st. Brokers need not apply.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

SACRED MUSIC.—WANTED, ABOUT 1ST April next, a gentleman to lead in congregational singing, with the aid of a good organ and no choir. Address, with references, and salary required, MUSIC, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—The Pew Committee will be in attendance at the Church THIS (Friday) EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, second floor front room and hall; bedroom nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable. References required.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, $14 and $16 per week, at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A front room with bedroom attached, southern exposure, with or without partial board; do not move 1st of May. Inquire at No. 23 East 17th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATly furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. Apply at No. 78 Lexington-av.

NO. 52 UNIVERSITY-PLACE — ELEgant front parlor, first floor, with bedroom and board, at the lowest terms; also, single rooms.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE COMfortable third-story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons, at $18 per week.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF THE COMPANY OF THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND STRANGERS

THIS EVENING, TO THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF NOVELTIES IN

SILKS, SATINS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, CURTAIN MATELIALS, HOUSEKEEPINO GOODS, &c., &c., &c.,

which will be found in elegance and attractiveness to greatly surpass any similar display which has ever been made in this City or in Europe, not excepting the Paris Exposition of 1867.

The store will be illuminated until 9 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable on the 1st day of March proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Feb. 17 to the morning of March 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 37th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $350. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Y. Savage, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER J. RYAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Peter J. Ryan, of the County of New-York of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,874.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. BAXTER and HENRY HENDERSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Baxter and Henry Henderson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1871.

JAMES C. GODFREY, Assignee, No. 65 Front-st., New-York City.

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AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA. All novelties postponed for the present. Eighth week of SARATOGA! Characters by Misses Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert; Messrs. Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, Whiting, Devere and others. Eleventh SARATOGA MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED. Introduction of an ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES, MUSIC AND EFFECTS. The celebrated RIZARELLI BROTHERS and the SIEGRIST MIDGETS. EIGHTH WEEK of the GREAT MAJILTONS, and MOE and GOODRICH, the SKATERS.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

W. M. HOLLAND..............Lessee and Manager.

Engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST. MONDAY, Feb. 6, And every evening except Saturday, KING LEAR. SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, THE ELFIN STAR. Miss EFFIE JOHNS.....as.............FANCHON

MISS GLYN'S SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

At Union League Hall, Madison-av. and 26th-st., a course of four readings, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock. FROM MACBETH. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, Matinee 2 o'clock, FROM THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $5 the Course; Single Tickets, $1 50; to be obtained at Putnam's and Randolph's Bookstores, and at the door. The readings will occupy about two hours.

Letters to be addressed to Miss DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. Benedict & Boardman, 128 Broadway.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ

ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, Feb. 14, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tickets to be had of members only.

J. F. POGGENBURG, Secretary, No. 155 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR'S AFTERNOON and EVENING Classes will give a RECEPTION DANSANTE on SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 11 P. M. Former patrons and their friends can attend.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO REspectable young women; one as cook, to wash and iron; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; or will do the work of a family together; City or country; City references from last lady lived with. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as laundress; is a thorough laundress in every respect; has a year's reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or would do housework in a small family; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do housework in a small family; has good references from last place. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and trustworthy woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 213 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAID AND dress-maker, by a competent seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing; is also a first-class operator. Ring the fourth bell No. 110 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; will take the entire care; City reference. Inquire for two days at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter in a private family; best City reference; perfectly understands his business. Call or address R. A. M., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—DRESS-MAKING BY THE DAY; can cut and fit and trim in the latest styles; takes her own sewing-machine along. Call all the week at No. 238 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker, who goes out by the day, a few more engagements. Can be seen and orders left at No. 211 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as servant. Address H. TAPKEN, No. 83 Sheriff-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation as cook; good City references from last place, two years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CHAMber-maid a situation as such, in or near New-York City; will also assist as waitress, or in washing and ironing; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 130 West 29th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; is competent for either capacity; good references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, employment together, if possible; one as chamber-maid, the other as good plain cook; would go as laundress in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 420 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook; makes bread, pastry and assists with washing, or would go as laundress; City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER of long practical experience, in the cultivation of fruits under glass, including the propagating and culture of hot green-house and store plants; none need apply but those wanting a first-class man. Address GARDENER for two days, South Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter, in a private family, by a man who has got A No. 1 City reference. Call or address JOHN, No. 947 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, who has been eight years as groom in England, a situation as groom or coachman; best references from England. Call or address No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDdle-aged man, a situation as copper-mill manager; thoroughly understands the manufacturing of copper in all its branches, and also has a knowledge of the refining and manufacturing of yellow metal in all its process, which is generally used in England for sheathing vessels; best of reference given. Address T. S. JONES, Box No. 322 Buchanan Post-office, Pittsburg, Penn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; has a thorough knowledge of the business; is a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; best City reference given; to spare trouble, none but those who want a first-class man need apply. Address R. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obedient; no objection to the country. Address T. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A PLACE as head or an assistant gardener in a first-class place; first-class references. Address R. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG man, a situation as coachman. Call or address M. W., No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACtical English gardener, married, no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, plants, vegetables, &c., and the general routine in gardening. Address GARDENER, second floor, No. 23 Nassau-st., Newark, N. J.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 years of age, a situation in some wholesale store, where he could become a salesman; salary not so much an object as a permanent place; satisfactory references. Address A. M. H., Box 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP IN THE COTton business. Address W. P. E. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., are wanted immediately a large number of girls of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country. N. B.—Girls with good recommendations will be sent for at their residences.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS wanted at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses and house-workers; also for girls lately landed.

PRINTING.

TO MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS.—THE advertiser would like to contract for the composition of a magazine or weekly paper; has a large fount of bourgeois type; large and varied experience, and would do the work at low figures. Address COMPOSITOR, No. 75 Gold-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER...........J. E. HAYES

THIS EVENING, And every evening during the week, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, GEORGE L. FOX Will appear as G. L. ARMAND JEAN DES ETATS UNIS, With the Cardinal virtues, in the RICHELIEU Of the period,

Assisted in his Cabinet by the following members, selected expressly from various states and conditions:

ADA HARLAND..................Secretary of Hymen
LILLIE ELDRIDGE..................Secretary of Venus
LITTLE JEANNIE YEAMANS.Secretary of Momus
H. R. TEESDALE..................Secretary of Olympus
E. COLEMAN..........................Secretary of Hades

And in addition every member of the present Cabinet will retain office.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT As follows:

Scenic Department..........HAYES and JOHNSON
Costume Department....................Miss TRIMBLE
Decorative Department..........................R. OUTLER
Mechanical Department....................JAMES TATE
Bank Department..............................M. L. SUTTON
Musical Department................F. STREBINGER

The power behind the throne, JOHN H. SELWYN.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Owing to prior engagements of MISS LUCY RUSHTON, the management announces the last four nights of RED HANDS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF LUCY RUSHTON, on which occasion, first time in America, the comedy of GLITTER, AND RED HANDS.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES TODAY, AT 2 P. M. THE COLEMAN CHILDREN IN MILLY AND NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT............(14th-st.)............Director

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. BESWICK, DUTTON AND ALLEN, UNRIVALLED CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS, in the TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS. BAREBACK RIDING BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON, and WILLIAM DUTTON. ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

MARIE SEEBACH.—STADT THEATRE. —TO-NIGHT—Love and intrigue, (Kabale und Liebe.) Seebach, Louisa. Veneta, Lady Milfort. To-morrow—Katchen von Heilbronn. Seebach, Katchen. Veneta, Kunigunde.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 and 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 18. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College—The University Lectures—Divinity School—Law School—Medical School—Dental School—Lawrence Scientific School—School of Mining and Practical Geology—Bussey Institution, (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture,)—Botanic Garden—Astronomical Observatory—Museum of Comparative Zoology—Peabody Museum of Archæology—Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on Sept. 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin on June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin Sept. 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb. 12–19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults, (men or women.) A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL—Has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the School. The second half of the year begins Feb. 12.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL. White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:20, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:20 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

FEB. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the WALTER BRETT, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel; twenty-four state-rooms, newly furnished; eight years old; draft water about four and three-quarters feet; copper bottomed; engine thirty-eight inch cylinder, ten feet stroke. Also, the lease of her present wharf, foot Spring-st., having five years to run from 1st June next.

If not sold at private sale, will on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat, at her wharf, at Spring-st., where she may be seen previous to that time.

Reason for selling, senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscribers, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 10, (Fourth time,) Lord Lytton's play, MONEY.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11, LAST MATINEE OF FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 11, (second time,) THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

On MONDAY, Feb. 13, will be presented, FIRST TIME this season, T. W. Robertson's charming comedy, HOME, as originally performed in this Theatre by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss HELEN TRACY and others.

After which will be presented Coleman's charming comedietta, (for the first time in this Theatre,) entitled BLUE DEVILS, which has been for some time in preparation.

TUESDAY EVENING, LAST NIGHT, Robertson's military drama, OURS.

WEDNESDAY, (third time,) THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

THURSDAY—HOME, and BLUE DEVILS.

FRIDAY—MONEY.

Mr. Robertson's new comedy, BIRTH, is also in ACTIVE PREPARATION.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11, LAST MATINEE OF FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

FIFTH WEEK.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,) and SATURDAY MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL, in MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co's. music store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

JAMES M. WEHLI'S MATINEE MUSICALE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 15, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE in HUNTED DOWN EVERY EVENING. MATINEE SATURDAY.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.

A limited number of tickets at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:

Frederick Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; E. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 133 Chambers-st.; George Nembach, Steck's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 155 Broadway; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; R. Walter, No. 505 Broadway; A. Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Franz Schneider, No. 68 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 3d-av. and 52d-st., and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.

LECTURES.

LAST OF DR. O'LEARY'S LECTURES.

Great Hall Cooper Institute, THIS AFTERNOON, Friday, 2½ P. M., for ladies only, on *Maternity, Gestation and Diseases of Women.*

TO-NIGHT at 8, for men only, on *Physiology of Women and on Marriage.* Both lectures fully illustrated with new material. Admission, 25 cents.

Dr. O'Leary commences a course in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, MONDAY NIGHT. Seats to first one free.

Office for private consultations from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily at No. 46 Clinton-place.

ORGANIC LONGEVITY, CELL LONGEVITY—THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.—Causes and indications of a long and of a short life, explained, illustrated and practically applied. Dr. T. S. LAMBERT will lecture before the West-side Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 285 Hudson-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Public invited.

Y. M. C. A.—SYRIA AND PALESTINE.—W. C. PRIME, Esq., will deliver a lecture on the above subject at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 P. M. The lecture to be properly illustrated by splendidly-illuminated photographs of scenery in the Holy Land. Admission, 50 cents.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—SATURDAY, the 11th inst., the lecture will be delivered by Dr. ADRIAN J. EBELL, on *The Anatomy and Natural History of Insectians.* Tickets gratis at the Office and Reading-room. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER, WILLIAM E. CHISOLM, JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Executors.

o14-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.

JAMES N. POTTER, EDWARD R. JONES, Executors.

au18-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their offices, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September 1870.

BERNARD McFEELY, BERNARD McCLOSKEY, Executors.

s23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 62 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of September, 1870.

HUGH CASSIDY, GEORGE H. PECK, Executors.

s22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM PEET, Executors, &c.

d2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870.

GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.

d30-law6mF*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of W. H. NEWMAN & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

W. H. NEWMAN, SETH B. FRENCH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NEWMAN & HOBSON; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is the buying and selling of general merchandise for their own account and on commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON and GEORGE G. HOBSON; that the said WILLIAM H. NEWMAN is a general partner, and his place of residence is in Middletown, in the County of Richmond and the State of New-York; that the said JOHN LOWRY HOBSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said GEORGE G. HOBSON is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said GEORGE G. HOBSON, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the first day of February which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON, General Partners.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—A LAWYER HAVing an office and conveyancing business, wishes to form a partnership with one who has Court business. Address LAW, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

Action of the State Committee on the Local Troubles.

Report in Favor of Reorganization.

Recommendation to Abolish the Present General Committee.

WHAT MR. GREELEY PROPOSES.

The Republican State Committee meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, for the purpose of considering the report of a Sub-committee of that body, concerning the question of the reorganization of the Republican Party in this City. The Committee assembled at noon, but adjourned after a very brief session until 6½ o'clock last evening, in order to give the Sub-committee an opportunity to meet Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, and other members representing the General Committee of which Mr. GREELEY is President, before presenting their report. On reassembling, the State Committee proceeded to consider the report of the Sub-committee in secret session, it being decided not to admit any reporters. Hon. ALONZO B. CORNELL presided, and Col. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY acted as Secretary. There were twenty-six out of the thirty gentlemen composing the Committee in attendance, as follows: Hon. Stephen B. French, Hon. Samuel T. Maddox, Hon. E. D. Webster, Police Commissioner Henry Smith, Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Hon. Benjamin Field, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Hon. Hugh Gardner, Hon. Joseph H. Ramsey, Gen. Edwin L. Merritt, Mr. Levi Blakeslee, Mr. Nelson Gere, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Hon. Richard Crowley, Mr. Rodney W. Daniels, Ex-Senator Chester S. Cole, Hon. Addison H. Laflin, Mr. Ebenezer Blakeley, Mr. Horatio S. Brown, Hon. Henry S. Vandecarr, Mr. Cyrus B. Martin, Mr. Thomas Mulligan, Mr. John Hammond and Mr. Thomas L. Chatfield. The absentees included Messrs. John S. Place, A. D. Wait, and Albert Jewett. Hon. H. D. ROBERTSON was present in the afternoon, but did not attend in the evening.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE FAVORABLE TO REORGANIZATION.

The meeting opened with the reading of the report of the Sub-committee, which asserted that the present General Committee was to a large extent, under the control of quasi Republicans and men in collusion with the Tammany Hall Democracy at the present time, and that the genuine Republicans of the City were debarred from any active voice in the deliberations of the obnoxious Committee. The report recommended the reorganization of the party, and the harmonizing of the opposing local factions. It suggests the appointment of a committee of ten in each Assembly District, to be composed of three from the Twenty-second-street Committee, three from the Orton branch of the Committee, and four from the State Committee, with power to reorganize the associations in their respective districts. The report was presented by Senator RAMSEY, Chairman of the Sub-committee, which included Messrs. OPDYKE, VANDECARR, FRENCH and CROWLEY.

After the reading of the report, resolutions were offered by Mr. LAFLIN, asking for the adjournment of the meeting for four weeks, and for the postponement of any formal action on the report until the next session. Subsequently a protracted discussion ensued in regard to the Sub-committee's report. It was urged in behalf of the adoption of Mr. LAFLIN's resolutions that the Twenty-second-street organization had a right to be heard before any decisive action was taken, and that it was to practice conciliatory measures in order to prevent any permanent disruption of the party. There were three or four members who were opposed to any change whatever. It was the general impression of the Committee that some kind of reorganization was necessary, but that it was advisable to proceed with caution and with a desire to satisfy all parties in order to unite the two factions.

MR. GREELEY IN FAVOR OF RE-ENROLLMENT.

During the discussion a letter was read by Mr. CORNELL from Hon. HORACE GREELEY, in which the latter said that he would use all his influence toward organizing the Republican Associations in the various districts, and toward striking off the name of any Democrat or person identified with the Democratic party from the rolls, and placing the name of every known Republican thereon. Among those participating in the debate who were in favor of taking action on the Subcommittee's report were Messrs. Opdyke, Hugh Gardener, Maddox, Ramsay and Crowley. The gentlemen who advocated an immediate adjournment included Messrs. Webster, Cornell, Martin, Sharpe, Merritt, Laflin, Chatfield and Field.

THE REPORT RECOMMITTED.

The discussion was conducted in a very harmonious spirit, and terminated in the adoption of Mr. LAFLIN's resolution for the recommittal of the report to the Subcommittee by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Webster, Smith, Mulligan, Cornell, Martin, Sharpe, Hammond, Merritt, Laflin, Gere, Chatfield, Cole, Field, Daniels—14.

NAYS.—Messrs. French, Maddox, Gardner, Arthur, Opdyke, Vandekar, Ramsay, Brown, L. Blakeslee, E. Blakeley, Doty, Crowley—12.

After the result of the vote had been announced the Committee adjourned for one month. The lobbies and reading-room at the hotel were thronged during the evening by persons desirous of learning the action of the State Committe. While the debate was in progress the following protest was sent to the Committee, but was not read.

STRONG PROTEST FROM REPUBLICANS.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Republican Party of New-York, represented in County Convention and in the General Committee of 1870, do respectfully make protest to your honorable State Committee against any further action on your part which might appear to recognize the assumptions of a body now representing itself to be the Republican General Committee of 1871. And we earnestly urge upon your honorable State Committee the injustice and impolicy of giving any consideration to points or proposals, emanating from the above self-styled General Committee, which are manifestly intended only to delay and frustrate the proper reorganization of our party in New-York, so ardently desired by all true Republicans. Our reasons for protest are briefly as follows:

First—Because, on just and sufficient grounds, namely, the presence, influence, and votes of Tammany office-holders in the Republican General Committee of 1870, nearly one-half of said General Committee, comprising seventy-six members thereof, withdrew from its meetings, after protesting against the Democratic control which had perverted its counsels and purpose.

Second—Because, in the primary elections held in October, 1870, for the choice of delegates to a Republican County Convention and to other nominating conventions, the places of election were invaded by large numbers of armed policemen acting under the orders of Tammany office-holders, and in many districts the Republican members of associations were abused and terrorized by the Police, whereby the honest Republican sentiment of the said associations was overborne by the votes of Democrats corruptly permitted to take part in Republican primaries.

Third—Because a so-called Republican County Convention, returned under control of our political enemies and by aid of the Police, did subsequently assemble and organize in defiance of provisions contained in the very call under which its members claimed to be elected, namely, "That no person shall be eligible to a seat as delegate in any convention called under authority of the Republican General Committee, who directly or indirectly holds an appointment under the Democratic authorities of the City and County of New-York."

Fourth—Because, after divers honestly-chosen delegates to a Republican County Convention had been denied admission, even as contestants, into the improperly-constituted convention presided over by JOHN V. GRIDLEY, with a body-guard of Police, under orders of Commissioners MANIERRE and SMITH, office-holders appointed by the Democratic Mayor, it became necessary then, in the interest of our Republican Party, that your memorialists, as members of fairly-elected delegations representing all the districts, should organize a pure constituent Republican Convention, and this they did by the election of WILLIAM ORTON, President, and by receiving proper credentials of delegates having no affiliation with the Democratic Party.

Fifth—Because the action of your memorialists and their associate Republicans, in obeying the instructions of the call, which excluded office-holders under Democratic authority, and in refusing to sit or act with such in a County Convention, was fully indorsed by your honorable State Committee, and the authority of our independent organization and action was duly recognized by your official confidence therein, and by your intrusting the undersigned and their Republican associates with the moneys appropriated for election purposes, to the exclusion of the improper County Convention and the persons and parties therein represented, from all authority and trust in matters of election.

Sixth—Because, in consistent pursuance of the line of protest and independent action recited above and indorsed by your honorable State Committee, the undersigned, together with ten thousand other Republican voters signing their names to a paper, did earnestly recommend and solicit your Committee to "devise and direct such method of reorganization and discipline of the Republican Party in this City as shall effectually secure Republican voters against the frauds and violence of primary elections and prevent all future interference in our associations, conventions, or committees by Democratic politicians or their agents."

Seventh—Because, in the knowledge that your honorable State Committee were engaged in the consideration of reasons and means for the reorganization of our party in this City, and in assured reliance upon your authority and disposition speedily to effect such reorganization, nearly one-half of the Republican General Committee of 1870 did consistently resolve to take no part in primary meetings for the election of a new General Committee for 1871, but did, on the contrary, by a subcommittee, make public request through the newspapers for all Republicans to abstain from participation in the primaries, as aforesaid, the result whereof was a general non-action of Republican members of the party in such primaries.

Eighth—Because in pursuance of their own disorganizing purposes, the Tammany office-holders and their associates in the Republican General Committee of 1870, did finally ignore the popular wish for reform and the known action of your Committee thereon, and did proceed to call primary elections and appoint delegates to a General Committee for 1871 from their own limited and factious numbers, and representing merely themselves and their corrupt or deluded affiliations; the result whereof was to return, without opposition or contest on our part, the present so-called Republican General Committee, a body that does not and cannot represent or reflect the Republican Party or sentiment in New-York City; inasmuch as the mass of Republican members of associations refrained from taking any part in the December primaries, and do now repudiate the self-elected combination which, without authority or recognition, assumes to be a General Committee of the party in this county.

After citing a large number of instances in which the leading delegates of the present General Committee have acted against the best interests of the Republican Party, the Committee conclude their protest in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE: We are fully aware of your desire to take such action only as will be wise and provident, and fitted to subserve the best interest of our party. We feel that you share in our honest and earnest anxiety to harmonize and strengthen the Republican organization in New-York City by directing its future action in accordance with an equitable party law that shall settle all differences and determine all contests. We have, in common with the mass of Republicans in this county, awaited, loyally, your authoritative aid in a reconstruction of our divided ranks under constitutional regulations governing all our district associations alike. We have conscientiously refrained from any proceedings that might seem to complicate the simple question of reorganization, and in this spirit we took no part in the December primaries. All we ask for—all we have asked for from the beginning—is a pure Republican Party organization, unbought, unpurchasable and uninfluenced by our political opponents. We have no quarrel with any genuine Republican because he holds an appointment under this or that civil authority; we only demand that while receiving patronage from the political enemy, no Republican shall hold a responsible position in Republican associations, or assume to represent and control Republican action. And now, in accordance with the hopes and expectations of nineteen-twentieths of the Republican voters of New-York City, we respectfully request your honorable State Committee that you will proceed to direct an immediate reorganization, without reference or deference to any body or combination of men now claiming to represent the Republicans of this county.

William Orton, William A. Darling, Luther Horton, E. Delafield Smith, John D. Lawson, Charles S. Spencer, James W. Booth, John R. Russell, Marshall B. Blake, Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Robert Edwards, Eneas Elliott, A. J. H. Duganne, John J. O'Brien, J. N. Patterson, Jr., Henry D. Lapaugh, Isaac H. Bailey, Joseph H. Meredith, William Haw, Jr.

WILLIAM ORTON,
Chairman County Convention.
A. J. H. DUGANNE,
Chairman Committee of Twenty-one.
CHARLES S. SPENCER,
Chairman Subcommittee of Twelve emanating from General Committee.

The gentlemen signing the protest resolved, on the conclusion of the proceedings before the State Committee, to meet on Saturday evening next.

THE INVOLUNTARY EMIGRANTS.

Final Reception of the Irish Exiles, Yesterday—The Tammany Politicians' Last Trick—How They Played It on the Fenians.

Yesterday the entire City was surrendered to the reception of the Fenian exiles, and in addition to the aggravating suspension of traffic in various parts of the Metropolis, our Municipal authorities incurred an immense expense in carriages and other inducements to get men reluctant to leave their business to turn out. Broadway, during the entire day, was blockaded by societies hurrying up and down, and business in many instances was very seriously inconvenienced. Thousands of men left their employers short of help, without the slightest consideration, to take part in this demonstration, and many a mistress, under compulsion, had to allow her servant an entire holiday to witness the spectacle. Of course, all the magnates of Tammany were present, and indulged in the usual wire-pulling common to such political opportunities. In addition to this, a large Police force was taken from its legitimate duty and placed to keep the public back from the lawful routes of travel in order that a political society might impose on the public by a demonstration of strength in one especial nationality. For this end a few unimportant individuals were paraded as lions, who had not sufficient sagacity to see they were being made tools of by the designing men who, with a craftiness begotten of experience in the intriguing labyrinths of ward politics, had beguiled them into accepting a reception from what they believed to be the City authorities. A few of these exiles, with more acuteness than the rest, endeavored to draw a distinction, which they must now have found to be purely imaginary, between Tammany and the Municipal Government. Disarmed by this specious argument, they accepted, and yesterday this great Metropolis, with its vast commercial interests, had to abandon several of its most vital arteries to the adherents of an organization which rules with a more despotic sway in this City than any Government or municipal power in Ireland. In fact, the reception given to the Fenian exiles yesterday may be characterized, in the language of the Western orator, as a very "numerous affair." It was a sort of overture to St. Patrick's Day, and the hedge-rows of green ribbons and neckties which lined Broadway, and the other streets through which it wended its slow length, reminded one of that festal day. Notwithstanding the sloppy streets and leaden sky, Gotham's handmaidens turned out in all the verdant glory of the most refreshing green, and the hosts of men with the sprig in their button-holes almost indicated a general holiday of our Celtic citizens. The reception proper took place in the small theatre of Tammany Hall, which was densely crowded, and about 1 o'clock the exiles, accompanied by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Col. ROBERTS and other members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, made their appearance. Laudatory speeches were made by several of those who take front seats in the Tammany synagogue, expressive of the deep commiseration that political organization took in the woes of the martyrs, and throat after throat, hoarse with shouting praises and denouncing "perfidious Albion," followed each other in enthusiastic succession.

Col. BURKE, who has the gift of oratory, replied that he was glad their sufferings for their native land were not overlooked, and he felt proud of an occasion like this when the great heart of the Western World beat in sympathy with the patriotism of Ireland. Col. BURKE was followed by Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, who pictured the wrongs of injured Ireland, and pledged himself "yet to see the measure of vengeance wrought upon the oppressor." After a fervid speech from Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, the procession took up the line of march. At 1½ the various societies were in line, but some little time elapsed before the procession was wholly organized. Shortly after 3 o'clock Mayor HALL left the hall of the Supervisors, and appeared in front of the City Hall, dressed in a quiet brown overcoat, in the button-hole of which reposed an indefinite bouquet of tuberoses and geraniums. About the hall at this time fully 5,000 people had collected, many of whom had been there from early morning, anxious to behold the men who had "put up" a very expensive job to liberate Ireland. First came Superintendent KELSO and Inspector DILKS in a carriage, then a body of policemen; after these passed the various societies, including the Shandley Battalion, headed by the "Boss'" son, Gen. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., behind whom came the standard-bearer carrying the flag of the battalion, the opulent drapery of which was not very suggestive of bullet-holes. Each man as he passed made a low obeisance to Tammany Hall, as represented in the person of the Mayor, and out of a dozen bands that passed nine played "The Wearing of the Green." For nearly an hour and a quarter the head of the Municipal Government and several members of the Board of Aldermen manfully stood their ground, casting meanwhile anxious glances toward Printing-house-square to see if the last of the interminable line was about to pass. Toward the fag end an anxious lookout was kept for the colored societies; but, unfortunately for the designs of Tammany, they failed to carry the war into Africa, as the members declined to be made political cats-paws, notwithstanding money had been offered them, and failed to tramp in the mud after the "patriots." Three colored men appeared at last in a carriage, but as they were imported for the occasion, no welcome was given them. If the affair had been a Federal procession, the colored societies to the number of 5,000 men would willingly have turned out, but they thought it inconsistent with their principles to be made the tool of designing Eighth Ward politicians, who had sent several urgent letters soliciting their attendance. Another and most cogent reason of their declining to participate was the fact that it had been intimated that Tammany was desirous of showing the United States authorities its reputed strength with the colored population of the Metropolis. After leaving the City Hall the procession wound up Broadway, and in Madison-square, before the Worth Monument, the exiles, on a platform prepared for the occasion, reviewed the procession. A fire, however, occurring at this juncture, only a portion of it appeared, and the exiles growing weary, returned to Sweeny's Hotel. Only a few minutes after their departure, however, the balance of the procession defiled in front of the stand, which was now occupied by a few Ward politicians, who luxuriated in the brief, but misappropriated applause of the moment. At Thirty-fourth-street the procession was dismissed, every bespattered individual feeling that the "wearing of the mud" was more appropriate to the occasion than that of the green.

The shell of one of the rocket bombs fired from Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon, fell on and broke the roof of a cross-town car, and severely wounded CHARLES MULLINS, of No. 174 Avenue C. His wounds were dressed and he returned home.

Co-Operation—Lecture by Hon. Horace Greeley.

Last evening Mr. GREELEY delivered an address on Co-operation at Co-operative Hall, No. 214 Bowery. The hall was well filled, and Mr. GREELEY was listened to with much attention. Co-operation, he said, is simply republicanism applied to labor or the material interests of men. It requires a good deal of public virtue to maintain republican institutions while despotism requires only power on the part of the ruler. Mr. GREELEY contrasted the position of the laborer of the present day with that of the laborer of fifty years ago. The working man of today is much better off than he was in his (the lecturer's) boyhood. The working women of that day received 50 cents a week and board in New-England; they now get $3 a week. Wages have improved, and the condition of the laborer has also improved, still the general fact remains, that the men who work save very little of their earnings. The young man out of his apprenticeship, who earns from $15 to $20 a week, could live on half of it, but he has no incitement to save, but ten thousand temptations to spend. As a general rule, wages go as fast as they are earned. Co-operation would remove much of this evil, and it would endue men with the instinct of forethought. He would say a few words as to strikes,—take the shoe-makers for instance. If they strike when they do not get adequate wages, it is right enough; but striking to stop work is wrong. If instead of striking to stand still they struck to work for themselves, they would inevitably win, by opening a co-operative store for the sale of boots and shoes, which, no doubt, would be supported by many. They would then have a motive for saving, which is lacking under present arrangements. The tendency of co-operation is to make men frugal and thoughtful. He advocated co-operation, because it would compel the men who now wastonly waste their wages to save it. The iron-molders of Troy, several years ago, put up two co-operative foundries, which had been very successful. The principle of co-operation could be applied with advantage to the settlement of new regions. The man out of work today received employment as a favor and begged it as a boon. He hated to see men whining for employment about large cities, when they might do better in the West. Those who have saved something ought to go where they could work, instead of crowding on three or four miles of paving-stone. By doing so they would benefit themselves and those they leave behind them.

First Annual Reception of the Wayside Industrial Home.

The Wayside Industrial Home, No. 232 West Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, a chartered benevolent institution, founded little more than a year ago, held its first annual reception last night. In connection with the Home is a day school, in which 127 children were taught during the year, with an average attendance of sixty-five; an industrial school, with a daily attendance of fifty, and a mission school, with about seventy children attending every day. The principal officers are ROLAND S. DOTY, President; JOHN T. CONOVER, Vice-President; DAVID JACOBUS, Treasurer; WM. CARR, M. D., Secretary; G. VAN NOSTRAND, Superintendent Mission Sunday-school. Miss VAN TYNE, principal school-teacher. Lady visitors go around seeking the needy and distributing necessaries, which are sent to the Home by the ladies of the Ward. It is non-sectarian, and the patrons claim that it is the benevolent institution of the Ward. About 250 children attended at the reception. The President delivered an address explanatory of the character of the institution, and the work done during the year. Mr. J. D. FOOTE, of the Howard Mission, spoke to the children and their parents very encouragingly, showing what bright prospects lay before the Wayside Home for effecting good among little children. Addresses were also delivered by Miss MORRIS, of the Howard Mission, and Rev. ISAAC REILLY, of the Thirty-first-street Reformed Church. The children sang choruses and solos, and delivered pretty poetical welcomes to all present, and everybody present seemed to enjoy the first annual reception of Wayside Home. The exercises lasted several hours, and passed off very pleasantly.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A large and spirited meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, in the hall, on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, Mr. ROBERT WAKEFIELD in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman and Mr. MATTHEW WILSON. After the adjournment of the Association, the Fifteenth Assembly District Grant Campaign Club assembled, Mr. GEORGE W. DE CUNHA presiding, and completed their organization by the appointment of Committees on Finance, Membership, &c., after which they adjourned.

The fourth annual ball of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, took place last night at Irving Hall. Although the attendance was small this did not detract from the pleasures of the evening. Those present enjoyed themselves very much, and kept up dancing with great spirit until an advanced hour this morning. The Society consists of about 300 members, the majority of whom belong to the theatrical profession. Mr. GEORGE J. GREEN acted as floor manager, Mr. S. K. SPENCER was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mr. ANTHONY HARTMAN Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Another hearing in the contested will case of WILLIAM BEARD, deceased, was held before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday, and the contestant, Mrs. JOSEPH SMITH, rested. The principal witness examined yesterday was WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D., who testified as a physician in reference to the effect produced upon the mind from softening of the brain. The evidence, in a scientific point of view, was of a very interesting nature, and of importance in its bearing on the suit. The proponents of the testament will now submit their testimony in rebuttal.

The ladies of the Women's Missionary Union assembled yesterday afternoon at Association Hall, for the purpose of meeting Mrs. SAMUEL PRUYN, of Albany, who is about to proceed to Japan, and bidding her good cheer on her first missionary undertaking. Mrs. PRUYN gave an interesting narrative of the feelings which prompted her to this step, her knowledge of the country and experience in the work of God, fully convincing her hearers of her vocation for the good work. The union was of a friendly and agreeable character.

THOMAS J. STOUT, a genteelly-dressed man, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $185, from the person of ROBT. SHERRARD, Jr., of 544 Broadway. The complainant got on a Broadway car on the 3d inst., when STOUT pushed him about, and left the car before Mr. SHERRARD missed his property. Being accidentally met yesterday, STOUT was arrested. The Magistrate considered the evidence very slight, but as the complainant was positive in his identification, he committed the prisoner for further examination.

Mrs. ANNIE O'SULLIVAN, a widow, for a considerable time past employed as a teacher in St. James' Roman Catholic School, at the corner of Oliver-street and the New Bowery, was very dangerously burned about the head, arms and body, early yesterday, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in her apartment, at No. 19 Catharine-street. Officer BRODERICK heard the cries of the woman, and, bursting open the door, extinguished the flames. The woman was taken to the Madison-street Station, where her burns were dressed, and she was then taken in charge by friends.

The Department of Docks held a regular meeting yesterday, Mr. JOHN T. AGNEW presiding. Various reports on matters of little interest were submitted. Mr. RUSSELL STURGES, President of the Harbor Commissioners, complained, in a communication to the Board, against the promiscuous dumping of snow and street dirt into the slips, as tending to fill them up. The Board reply that they have assigned certain bulkheads for the dumping of snow, and that to dump it or anything else anywhere else is contrary to law and to their wishes.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, SARAH M. HAY sued CHARLES W. JEWELL to recover $1,000 for an alleged assault upon her. She said he came to collect rent from her, and that he used violent language and attempted to strike her with his stick. He swore that in talking to her earnestly he merely gesticulated with his stick. The jury believed the defendant, and gave a verdict in his favor.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, PATRICK H. COSTELLO, of No. 416 East Twenty-fourth-street, was held to answer on a charge of firing a revolver at WM. MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 316 East Twenty-seventh-street. SOLOMON MIGEL, of No. 8 Union-square, was also held for presenting a revolver at CATHERINE TANINENBAUM, of No. 416 East Ninth-street.

Mr. HENRY STARKWEATHER, the well known Collector of Assessments, and Gov. HOFFMAN's father-in-law, now lies very low of pneumonia at his residence in Thirty-fourth-street. Last evening his recovery was considered very doubtful. The family physician, together with Mrs. STARKWEATHER and Mrs. HOFFMAN (Mr. STARKWEATHER's only child) are in constant attendance with the invalid. Gov. HOFFMAN is expected home to-night.

At 6¼ o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 308 Canal-street, occupied on the third floor by HECHT & ROSENSTEEL, dealers in fancy goods, who sustained a loss of $2,000 on stock, covered by an insurance of $16,000 in City companies. The second floor is occupied by G. LEVINSTASS, importer of laces; loss, $500; insured. The first floor is occupied by A. W. TAYLOR, dry goods; loss, $200. The building is damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

Yesterday afternoon DANIEL MCDERMOTT, aged seventeen, was caught in the machinery of the Elm Flax Mills, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, and instantly killed. The deceased resided in the Sixth Ward. His body was taken in charge by the Twenty-second Precinct Police to await an inquest.

The annual meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN was re-elected President, and the meeting adjourned to permit the members to take part in the Fenian demonstration. The statistics for 1870 were presented, but their publication was anticipated in the TIMES Jan. 2.

Yesterday afternoon Police-Justice SHANDLEY was passing through Thirteenth-street when he observed four lads committing an unprovoked assault on ARTHUR W. EARLE, a pupil of School No. 35. He arrested one of the party, named ARTHUR GLEESON, and brought him to Jefferson Market Court, where Judge FOWLER committed him for trial.

The reunion of the Associate Alumni of the male department of Grammar School No. 14, came off last evening at the Spingler House, No. 15 Union-square, under very pleasant circumstances. The attendance was large, the supper was excellent, and the happy recollection of school days was thoroughly enjoyed.

The Sixth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular semi-monthly meeting last night, at its head-quarters, corner of Pitt and Broome streets. Some new members were enrolled, and after the disposal of other minor business the session terminated.

Messrs. FITZGERALD & CONDIT, charged with passing a forged check on the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, were honorably discharged at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Wednesday. The paper in dispute was fully acknowledged by the maker, and the charge was withdrawn.

JOHN MARTIN and JOSEPH HYSLIP, two street ruffians, committed an assault upon Sergt. CONNOLLY, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, last night, while he was passing up Third-avenue, knocking him down and slightly wounding him. Both were arrested and locked up.

There was an excited discussion at the Cotton Exchange, yesterday, on the subject of removing the Exchange to the Hanover Buildings, where they are offered accommodations on liberal terms. A formal vote will decide the matter today.

The fourth lecture of the University course of law lectures will be delivered this evening, at the University Chapel, by A. A. REDFIELD, Esq., on "The Theory of Judicial Determination."

BROOKLYN.

The Coroner's jury impaneled to investigate the cause of death in the case of JOSEPH JOHNSON, who was killed in the affray on board the ship *Black Prince*, on Friday last, rendered a verdict yesterday to the effect that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling overboard and striking his head against the ice. Despite this verdict, Coroner JONES held JOHN CLEARY to await the action of the District-Attorney, several witnesses having sworn that CLEARY struck JOHNSON on the head with a capstan bar and knocked him overboard.

An unknown man on Wednesday afternoon entered the furnishing-store of DUBOIS & Co., on Fulton-street, and after having received the goods which he purchased, proffered a $50 bill in payment, at the same time remarking, that being about to leave the city, he wished Mr. DUBOIS would give him a check on the bank in change. DUBOIS complied, handing him a check on the Nassau Bank, of Brooklyn, and nothing more was heard of the man until yesterday afternoon, when it was discovered that the scoundrel had by altering the check succeeded in drawing $500 from the bank on Mr. DUBOIS' name.

A large number of Brooklyn property-owners held a meeting last night in the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, to express their satisfaction in regard to the bill of Senator MURPHY for the exemption of bond and mortgage from taxation as personal property. Resolutions to that effect were adopted, and a committee was appointed to proceed to Albany and urge the representatives to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill.

In the City Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUE, ANDREW DOYLE, keeper of a liquor saloon on Walworth-street, South Brooklyn, was convicted of having outraged MARIA ANN CHILD, aged seven years, in November last. Sentence, which must not be less than seven years' imprisonment nor more than twenty, will be pronounced today.

PETER SCHWANEMAN has commenced action in the City Court to recover $2,000 from HENRY REITER for injuries sustained by the action of the latter, who, on seeing the plaintiff hang out the German flag from his window on the reception of the news of the fall of Paris, took the liberty of cutting it down and throwing it in his face.

The assessment for the repavement of Fulton-avenue amounts to $360,000. The Assessors are busy making their appraisements, and will in a few days be prepared to let the property-holders know how much each of them has got to pay for the improvement of their thoroughfare.

By the weekly report of the Superintendent of the Poor, it appears that there are now 2,742 inmates in the County buildings, in Flatbush, an increase of seventy-eight within the last seven days. There are thirty-eight small-pox patients in the hospital.

R. J. WILLIAMS and HENRY LENORD, grocers, (the former at the corner of Ralph and Madison avenues, and the latter on Howard-avenue, near Lenord-street,) were fined $50 each, by Justice WALSH, yesterday, for violating the Excise law.

Of the 700 Commissioners of Deeds appointed by the Common Council since New-Year's, 650 have thus far taken the oath of office before the City Clerk. The remainder have yet a few days' grace in which to qualify.

Rev. B. F. BOLLES, of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Universalist Society, at Salem, Mass.

LONG ISLAND.

The residents of Fireplace, a village on the southern coast of the Island, in the town of Brookhaven, County of Suffolk, propose changing the name of the place to Brookhaven village. A number of public meetings have been held, at which the subject has been discussed.

The case of Mr. ADAMS, the President of the Suffolk County Bank, which recently failed, and which is on a motion of his creditors before the United States District Court to compel involuntary bankruptcy, has had a number of hearings before the referee and register. The motion is being strenuously opposed by the counsel of the defendant.

Capt. W. S. HAVENS and G. H. COOPER were elected trustees of the Presbyterian Church, Sag Harbor, at the parish meeting Monday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown man, supposed to have been a resident of Rahway, was run over, yesterday morning, between that place and Linden. He was walking on the railroad track, and was struck by the 8½ train from Rahway, and instantly killed.

The New-Jersey Club gave its first reception, last evening, at the Club-house in Washington-street. The best society of Jersey City assembled within the spacious parlors, and the festivities were continued to a late hour. The Club is one of the newest and most promising organizations in Jersey City, composed of politicians principally, but numbering, also, among its members lawyers, bankers, merchants, physicians and other professional men of means and social tastes. Their Club-house is the finest in the State, having cost $30,000. The building is elegantly furnished, and will compare favorably with the first club-houses of New-York City.

The trial of ABNER S. BRADY, manager of the Jersey City Skating Rink, on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by a colored boy named RAY, took place yesterday in the Hudson County Court. It will be remembered that RAY alleges he was forcibly ejected from the Rink by BRADY, although he had purchased a ticket. Judge RANDOLPH, in charging the jury, said that color was not in the case at all; BRADY had a perfect right to say who should go in and who should remain out. The defendant was answerable for whatever excess of force he had used to put him out. If he used more force than was necessary, the jury might find him guilty of assault, or assault and battery. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. Mr. BEGGS, an associate of Mr. BRADY, was then placed on trial on a similar charge and found guilty.

The Mercer County Courts adjourned yesterday, after a session of four weeks. The trial of KLEMAWN for the alleged killing of ROESSLER at a ball in Freeze's Hall, Trenton, was postponed for the term on the application of Mr. GREEN, counsel for defendant, in order to afford the prisoner the benefit of the law now pending in the Legislature, giving persons charged with crime the right to testify in their own behalf.

This (Friday) evening Mr. ARTHUR P. DEVLIN, of Orange, will lecture at Library Hall, Newark, giving the reasons which led him to renounce the Roman Catholic faith.

The Newark Fire Department were turned out twice within an hour, yesterday afternoon, to answer alarms of fire, which, however, resulted in little or no damage.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Lieut.-Commander L. W. Nichols is ordered to the Boston Navy-yard. Commander S. P. Quackenbush has been detached from the command of the *Pawnee* and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The market for American Securities and stocks opened and closed quiet. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92
Consols for account	92	92
United States 5-20s, 1862	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90¼	90¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¼	89¼
United States 10-40s	89¼	89¼
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	109	109
Erie Railroad Shares	18	18
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	28¼	28¼

The amount of bullion in the vault of the Bank of England decreased £90,000 since last report. The Queen's speech had no effect on the stock market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed steady: Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans opened at 7⅞d. and closed at 7⅞d.@8d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were American. BREADSTUFFS—The opening quotations were: Wheat, 11s. 11d. ℔ cental for California White, and 10s. 7d.@10s. 11d. for the highest grades of No. 1 to the lowest grades of No. 2 for new Red Western Spring. Corn 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new. The market was firmer at 2½ P. M. The following quotations for Provisions and Produce were made at 2½ P. M.: Pork, 100s.; Lard, 61s.; Bacon, Cumberland Cut, 50s.; Linseed-oil, £33.

LONDON, Feb. 9—4½ P. M.—TALLOW, 45s. Calcutta LINSEED, 60s. 6d.@60s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 9.—PETROLEUM, 52f. for Standard White.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Arrived, Feb. 8—Steamer *Aleppo*, from New-York Jan. 25, with 1,166 bales; ship *Bucephalus*, from Mobile Dec. 29, 3,329 bales; ship *Benton*, from New-York Jan. 11, 970 bales. Feb. 9—Ship *Washington*, from New-York Jan. 12, 1,700 bales; ship *Lord Dalhousie*, from Galveston Dec. 15, 2,423 bales; ship *F. B. Cutting*, from Savannah Jan. 4, 2,920 bales; bark *G. Durkee*, from Savannah Jan. 7, 1,546 bales; bark *Aurelia*, from Charleston Dec. 25, (Jan. 2,) 1,579 bales. Total bales of Cotton, 15,653.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 450 bales; gross, 790 bales; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, 13,510 bales. FLOUR active, but less firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7 75; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT dull; choice White, $1 95@$2; Fair to Prime, $1 75@$1 90; Prime to Choice Red, $1 90@$2; Fair to Good, $1 60@$1 85; Common, $1 40@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 60. CORN dull and heavy; White Southern, 88c.; Yellow do., 80c.@81c. OATS firm at 60c.@62c. PROVISIONS—Better feeling, but not higher. WHISKY quiet at 93½c. CATTLE dull and lower. The quality was inferior to last week's offerings. We quote first quality at $5 @$6 25, medium at $4 75@$5, inferior and ordinary at $3 50@$4 75. Receipts, 1,529 head; sales, 1,160 head. SWINE—In good demand, with fair supply. Prices remain about last week's quotations—$10 50@$11. Receipts, 5,368 head. SHEEP—The supply of good is fair, and the demand good; common are unchanged, the supply being fully equal to the demand. We quote fair to good at $4 25@$5 50, good to extra at $5 50@$6 50, and extra at $7 25. Receipts, 3,252 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT entirely neglected. CORN dull; 5 cars Ohio, on track, 65c.; small lots, in store, 68c. Other GRAINS neglected. PORK dull at $22 50. LARD dull at 13½c. HIGHWINES nominally 91½c.@92c. CATTLE—Receipts somewhat liberal, being 320 cars against 289 to same day of last week; market steady and unchanged; most of the stock offered changed hands. Sales, 572 head; were of fair to good quality, but included a number of Oxen and Bulls. Sales of the day, leaving out retail traffic, 46 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,416 lbs., at $7 10; 16 do., 1,321 lbs., $7; 26 Ohio, 1,322 lbs., $7 10; 18 do., 1,132 lbs., $6 40; 33 Indiana, 1,042 lbs., $5 65; 95 Illinois, 1,347 lbs., $7 20; 66 do., 1,187 lbs., $6 65; 50 do., 1,150 lbs., $6 62½; 49 do., 1,267 lbs., $6 75; 15 Illinois Bulls, 1,652 lbs., $5; 14 Michigan Oxen, 1,615 lbs., $6 50; 44 Canada Oxen, 1,574 lbs., $5 62½; 25 Canada Steers, 1,298 lbs., 38 do., 1,313 lbs., and 17 do., 1,286 lbs., at $6. SHEEP—Receipts light; prices unchanged, but quiet. Sales, 88-head Canada, 104 lbs., and 82 do., 109 lbs., at $6 25; 210 Michigan, 82 lbs., and 192 do., 88 lbs., at $4 87½; 189 do., 96 lbs., $5 30; 187 do., 80 lbs., $4 75, and 164 Pennsylvania, 99 lbs., $5 50. HOGS higher; receipts light. Sales, 123 head, averaging 190 lbs., at $8 25; 275 do., 178 lbs., 58 do., 210 lbs., 130 do., 215 lbs., and 74 do., 170 lbs., at $7 80; 90 do. 185 lbs., at $7 75, and 71 do., 137 lbs., at $7 40.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $6 @$6 25. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; Red, $1 30@$1 33. CORN in good demand at full prices; sales at 53c.@54c. RYE steady and in moderate demand at $1 @$1 06. OATS steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 at 46c.@48c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK scarce and firm; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $22 50; generally held at $22 75. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 12c.@12¼c. for Kettle and Steam. Bulk MEATS—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders sold at 8½c.; Sides at 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides held ½c. higher. BACON—Demand light and holders firm; sales of Shoulders at 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.; held ¼c.@½c. higher. Dressed HOGS in fair demand and higher; sales at $7 25@$7 75. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 87c. EXCHANGE steady at par.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 2, $1 22, cash; $1 22¼, seller last half of February; during the afternoon easier at $1 21½@$1 21¾, cash. CORN firm at 49c., cash; during the afternoon quiet and unchanged. OATS firmer at 46½c. for No. 2. RYE dull and steady at 87c.@88c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 87c. HIGHWINES steady at 86c. for iron-bound. Mess PORK weaker at $22 75@$22 87½, seller March. Dressed HOGS quiet; buyer at $8 80. Live HOGS quiet at $7 15@$7 55. CATTLE fairly active at $3 75@$5 25. RECEIPTS—5.000 bbls. Flour, 43.000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3.000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Feb. 9.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN steady; sales 2,100 bushels at 82c. OATS quiet. BARLEY in good demand and the market has advanced; sales 31,000 bushels, up lake Canada at 95c.; 8,000 bushels at 97½c.; 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 10, and 7,000 bushels at $1 11. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL—$1 80 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middling, $31@$33, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 ℔ ton.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—COTTON dull and nominal at 14c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine Winter, $5 35@$5 50. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45. CORN—Mixed in bulk, across the river, 45c.@46c. OATS firmer; No. 2 at 50c.@51c. BARLEY—Best grades firm and wanted; sales at 80c.@$1 05 for good to Fancy Fall. RYE firm at 97c.@98c. WHISKY steady at 90c. PORK firm at $23. Dry-salt MEATS active; loose Rough Sides, 10¼c.; bulk Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. BACON firmer; loose Shoulders, 9¾c.; HAMS—Sugar-cured, 14c.; Canvassed, 16½c. LARD firm at 12¼c. for prime Steam. HOGS firm; good to Choice, $7 75@$8. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 1,700 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—TOBACCO—Sales, 277 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5@$6 50; low to medium Leaf, $6 50@$9. COTTON dull; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT and OATS in good demand; no supply here. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $22 75. LARD, 12¾c.@14½c. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8½c., Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 12c., packed. WHISKY steady at 87c@88c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR rather flat; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT—Demand light; Indiana Red, $1 58@$1 60; Amber, $1 62@$1 63; White, $1 80. RYE steady at $1. CORN dull; Yellow, 79c.; Mixed Western, 77c. OATS firm at 59c.@60c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14¼c.@15½c., gold. SUGAR steady; fair and good Refining Cuba, 9⅜c.@9½c. MOLASSES nominal. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, 93c.@94c., for Western iron bound; 92c. for Pennsylvania wood-bound.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.—COTTON dull and nominal at 14¼c.@14¾c. Receipts, 2,239 bales; shipments, 2,255 bales. FLOUR steady at $5 75. CORN active at 68c. @69c. OATS firm and scarce at 65c.@70c. LARD quiet and unchanged. PORK firm and scarce. BACON—Shoulders, 20c.; Sides 12c.@13c. Bulk MEATS firm—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—PORK in request and firmer; Mess at $24. SUGAR quiet and lower; good to common at 7c.@7¼c.; prime at 9¼c.; strictly prime at 10c. MOLASSES in fair demand and lower; common Fermenting at 20c.@25c.; prime at 50c.@52c.; choice at 60c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling at 121; New-York Sight at ¼ discount. GOLD at 111¼.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—FLOUR dull; double Extra Spring, $6@$6 50. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 21; No. 2, $1 22. OATS dull and nominal. CORN quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 54c. RYE quiet; No. 1 at 87c. BARLEY firm and scarce; Spring No. 2 at 80c. HOGS dull at $8 85. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—WHEAT—Moderate milling inquiry; sales, one carlot No. 2 White State at $1 65. RYE held at $1 15. CORN steady, but the demand is limited. BARLEY rather quiet; sales, one car No. 2 two-rowed State at 90c. OATS quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 4,377 bales; gross, 4,803 bales; exports to Hamburg, 1,993 bales; sales, 10,200 bales; stock, 253,528 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 2,188 bales; exports, coastwise, 277 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 38,144 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 9.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 47c. Strained RESIN firm at $2. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON dull at 13¾c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 33. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—13,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—WHEAT dull, nominal and unchanged. CORN steady; Shelled, 58c. OATS firmer at 51c. PETROLEUM—Crude firm at $5 40@$5 45; Refined 24c.

GALVESTON, Feb. 9.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 1,272 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,803 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 61,973 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 9.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,435 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,258 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 7,780 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,865 bales; exports, coastwise, 201 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 80,681 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 4,129 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 96,153 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 30 bales; gross, 440 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 9.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 138 bales; sales, 6 bales; stock, 2,990 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 9.—COTTON quiet but firm at 13¾c.@13⅞c., for Middlings. Sales 640 and receipts 1,060 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—HOGS firm at $7 15@$7 50. Good to choice, $7 75@$8.

[Advertisement.]
EDUCATION WOULD STAND HIGHER IF TEACHERS understood PHRENOLOGY. A PHRENOLOGICAL Examination at No. 389 Broadway will aid them.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Caledonia	Feb. 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Tripoli	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Feb. 11	New-York	Bremen.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

FRIDAY.

For Hayti, by the *Gulf Stream*, at — A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, at 7½ A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 9½ A. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 9—*In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.*—R. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McDonell, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Birch and child, C. H. Reynolds, J. H. Lavull, Mrs. J. Robinson, Miss Mary Worchester, Dr. and Mrs. N. G. Clark, G. Late, J. Pearce.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 9—*In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and child, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, servant and 9 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ellicott and 3 children, Mrs. McCullogh and child, Miss Williams and 2 children, Mrs. Benton and child, Miss Benton, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Harrison and child, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Parman, Mr. and Mrs. Snook, Mrs. Marsden, Mrs. J. Anderson, Miss B. Davis, Miss Kemp, Miss Reid, Mr. Mossop, Mr. Smedley, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Wade, F. Stevens, D. Stevens, Mr. Curtin, Mr. Washington, Mr. Jartown, Mr. Sabine, Mr. Cornish, Mr. Farrar, Mr. Falgraeth, Mr. Meaney, Mr. Belati.

FEB. 9.—*In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—Rev. Mr. Herman and lady.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:01 | Sun sets.......5:28 | Moon rises.11:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:22 | Gov. Island.12:01 | Hell Gate...1:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; City of Cork, Allen, (Br.,) Liverpool, John G. Dale; Batavia, (Br.,) Bellinger, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland J. F. Ames; Morro Castle, Adams, Nassau and Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ships Ariel, (Br.,) Canknay, London, E. E. Morgan & Sons; Flying Eagle, Lewis, Melbourne, Australia, Maillard, Lord & Quereaw.

Barks Palestine, McCulloch, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.

Brigs Clyde, Dow, Cienfuegos, J. E. Ward & Co.; Tell, (Norw.,) Natrig, Palermo, Funch, Edye & Co.; T. A. Darrell, Lock, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Smith, Canby & Co.; Sleipner, Anderson, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Schrs. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Ella Louisa Dowling, (Br.,) Downey, St. John via Portland, Heney & Parker; Anna Sargeant, Greenleaf, Norfolk, C. E. Staples & Co., Franconia, Jarvis, Key West, Miller & Houghton; Hattie Ellen, Dix, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; A. Tindell, Hess, Philadelphia, Overton & Hawkins; J. Trueman, Gibbs, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Samuel E. Fabens, Crocker, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Sammie G. McCunn, Parsons, Kingston, B. J. Wenbera.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool Jan. 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 27, lat. 51 22, lon. 16 35, passed steam-ship Abyssinia, hence for Liverpool; Feb. 4, lat. 42 44, lon. 51 18, passed ship Great Western, hence for do.; same date, lat. 42 43, lon. 51 21, passed an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E.; 9th, 11 A. M., 25 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed Steam-ship Idaho, hence for Liverpool. The Nevada brings 83 passengers.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, New-Orleans Jan. 29, and S. W. Pass Feb. 1, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 3, 11 A. M., 14 miles E. of Sand Key, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Galveston, hence for Galveston; same date, 4 P. M., 15 miles E. of Sombrero, passed steam-ship Victor, do. for New-Orleans; Feb. 1, 2 P. M., 45 miles S. W. of Hatteras, exchanged with steam-ship Ariadne, do. for Galveston. The W. was detained below 12 hours with fog.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Jan. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Arrived off Highlands 8th, at 10 P. M., but was detained by fog.

Ship W. G. Russell, (of Quebec,) Jewett, Manila Oct. 1, with mdse. to Hewlett & Torrance. Passed Anjier Nov. 10, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 17, with favorable and moderate winds; crossed the equator Jan. 14, in lon. 36 W.; had strong N. E. trades and light winds to Hatteras; since passing Capes of Chesapeake have had strong N. and N. W. gales and very cold weather; Jan. 10, lat. 6 S., lon. 28 W., exchanged signals with an American ship, showing a white burgee, with C. F. in red letters, steering N. E.; 17th, lat. 4 30 N., lon. 40 W., spoke ship Denmark, (Br.,) late Great Republic, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York; Feb. 2, lat. 34 40, lon. 73 40 W., passed close to the wreck of brig E. F. Dunbar, (of Searsport,) water-logged and abandoned, (before reported,) with fore mast standing and fore yard across bowsprit, and mainmast gone; Feb. 5, off Absecom, took a pilot from boat Charlotte Webb No. 5; 8th, at 10 A. M., anchored at the S. W. Spit in a thick N. E. snow-storm, 131 ds. from Manila and 90 ds. from Anjier.

Ship Flying Foam, (of Liverpool,) Christiansen, Calcutta Oct. 4, and Sand Heads 6th, with linseed, &c., to Charles Holzappel—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Had light baffling winds and calms, with heavy N. W. squalls occasionally, in the Bay of Bengal. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Ocean Oct. 30, in lon. 89 E.; from hence to the Cape of Good Hope had light S. E. trades, Dec. 10, off the Cape, had a heavy gale from W. N. W. to W. S. W., which lasted 24 hours. Rounded the Cape Dec. 13; from thence to lat. 25 S. had strong W. breezes. Passed St. Helena Dec. 26; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 13, in lon. 38 W.; from thence up to lat. 18 N., lon. 59 W., had strong N. E. trades; since then baffling weather; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Ship Peter Maxwell, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sulis, Liverpool Dec. 28, with mdse. to Carver & Barnes; vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Came southern passage and had light easterly winds and fine weather to Bermuda, from thence strong north-west and westerly gales; 10 ds. within 70 miles of Sandy Hook, experienced cold weather on the coast, and had 3 men frost bitten.

Bark Proteus, Chipman, Malaga 37 ds., with fruit to L. E. Amsinck & Co.; vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 5; had fine weather to Hatteras, has been 10 ds. N. of that point with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

Brig Julia Lingley, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pratt, Montevideo Dec. 10, with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Heney & Parker. On the night of Dec. 23, lat. 25 S., lon. 38 20, was run into by the Portuguese bark Isabel, carrying away our head gear on the port side, also carried away gallant mast and foretopgallant yard, tore mainsail all to pieces, tore fashion piece and chafed side. The bark, as far as known, lost her bowsprit. We layed to all night, but she was out of sight in the morning. Three of the crew came on board of our vessel during the collision; Jan. 10 we put them on board of a Brazilian fishing-boat off Parahiba. Crossed the equator Jan. 13, in lon. 39. Had fine weather to Hatteras, and has been 10 ds. N. of that point, with strong N. gale; split sails. Jan. 4, lat. 20 45 S., lon. 29 50, spoke bark Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) from Montevideo for New-York, 24 ds. out; Jan. 10, lat. 7 S., lon. 34, passed brig Frances Jane, steering S.; same time, spoke schr. Daisy, from St. Marys for Montevideo, 14 ds. out; Jan. 29, no lat., &c., spoke bark Abbie Thomas, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Newport, Eng., for New-York, 38 ds. out.

Brig Treja, (Sw.,) Peterson, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 5 in lon. 26. Has been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda with strong N. W. and W. N. W. winds with snow.

Schr. Juliet, (of Cherryfield, Me.,) Strout, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. winds, and with cold, rough weather.

Schr. Virginia, Small, Portland 20 ds., with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co. On night of the 6th inst. was forced ashore on Rye Point by the ice, causing the vessel to leak badly; was hauled off on the 8th by steam-tug May Queen, from New-York, and towed to the City for repairs.

Schr. Nine Brothers, (Br.,) Percy, St. John, N. F., 30 ds., with blubber and fish to Alden S. Swan.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Batavia, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Arr. steam-ship Samaria, from Liverpool; bark G. P. Paysant, from London; brig D. H. Bills, from Palermo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.—Sld. steam-ship Virginia, for Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 7.—Arr. schrs. Nellie Brown, Richmond, Boston; Addie P. Stimpson, New-York, Boston; G. G. Kidder, New-York, Portland.

LEWIS, Del., Feb. 9.—Arr. Russian bark Patria, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9.—The steam-ship Moravian, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., arrived this afternoon.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool, reports: Experienced strong N. W. gales and heavy head seas the entire passage. Detained outside Sandy Hook 5 hours by dense fog. Jan. 28, lat. 53 40, lon. 21 06, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; Feb. 3, lat. 43 38, lon. 48 34, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of London, hence for Liverpool, with loss of bowsprit; 4th, lat. 42 24, lon. 53 14, passed a boat bottom up, about 20 feet long, painted green; 6th, lat. 41 27, lon. 57 22, exchanged signals with steam-ship Holland, hence for Liverpool.

Spoken.

Jan. 29, by ship Peter Maxwell, in lat. 33 59, N., lon. 68 30, spoke brig Bonito, from St. John, N. B., for Cardenas, 10 ds. out. Jan. 21, lat. 29 44, lon. 58 10, exchanged signals with schr. Frank Howard, standing to the eastward. Feb. 2, lat. 36 45, lon. 72 30, spoke brig Julia Lingsley, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Montevideo, for New-York, 55 ds. out.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 9.—The steam-ship City of London, Capt. Tibbetts, from New-York Jan. 30, for Liverpool, touched at this port, this morning, and proceeded.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM THEIR FACTORY NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES IN

STERLING SILVER-WARE,

Dinner and Dessert Sets,
Tea Service, Forks,
Spoons and Fancy Articles, for

WEDDING PRESENTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.

JAN. 1, 1871.

Amount of Net Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1870		$13,025,561 23
RECEIPTS.		
Amount received for premiums and annuities	$5,753,226 90	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	816,489 49	6,569,716 39
		$19,595,277 62
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death $1,283,863 12; Less received from reinsurance 5,000 00	$1,278,863 12	
Purchased policies	521,803 65	
Life annuities and reinsurance	28,401 25	
Dividends to policy-holders	1,058,929 41	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	665,114 68	
Advertising and physicians' fees	98,478 59	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps	267,788 96	3,919,178 68
		$15,676,097 93
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in bank and in Trust Company	$1,217,961 13	
Invested in United States stocks (market value, $2,448,227 50,) cost	2,261,037 49	
Invested in New-York City bank stock (market value, $46,377,) cost	41,549 00	
Invested in New-York State and other stocks (market value, $1,769,745,) cost	1,757,348 27	
Real estate in the City of New-York	1,734,006 65	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $15,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $6,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	6,415,830 00	
Loans on existing policies	926,410 96	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1871	691,359 12	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	564,473 11	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1871	65,600 23	$15,676,097 93
Excess of market value of securites over cost		202,419 74
Cash assets, Jan. 1, 1871		$15,878,517 70
Appropriated as follows:		
Amount of adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1871	$167,400 00	
Amount of reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	150,558 00	
Deposit for minors	71 44	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, insuring $110,459,397 92 participating insurance at 4 per cent., Carlisle, net premium; $895,460 65 non-participating at 5 per cent., Carlisle	$14,107,224 19	
Return premium 1870, and prior thereto, payable during the year	300,856 08	14,726,109 66
Divisible surplus		$1,152,408 04

During the year 9,925 policies have been issued, insuring $27,141,994 84

From the Undivided Surplus of $1,152,408 04 the Board of Trustees have declared a dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

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